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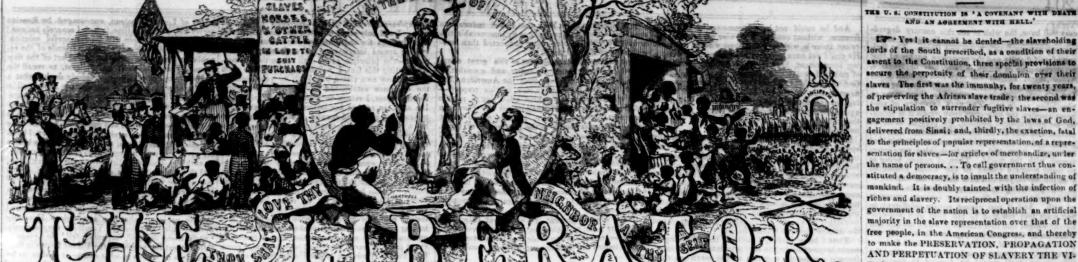
Traxs-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to a directed, (FORT PAID,) to the General Agent.

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN ottans, if payment be made in advance.

Advertisements making less than a square inerted three times for 75 cia,—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvanis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auprised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Financial Committee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GLIT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Wayner Parklips. [This Committee is responsible waspate a financial economy of the paper—not for any of its debts.]

WM. LEOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

MO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to

of preferving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinei; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves - for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

VOL. XXI. NO. 51.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1093.

Selections.

RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES OF NEW YORK.

At noon, on Saturday, 6th instant, Kossuth and and landed at Castle Garden, (which was crowdto an alarming degree,) and when he was fairly to an araning degree, given that threatened to ecognised, a shout was given that threatened to use the vast roof from its place. After an indescritaise the wast room from the place. After an indescribable uproar, the Mayor, who was surrounded by the Common Council and the officers of the Military Companies, presented the following address:—

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

As Chief Magistrate of the city of New York, I

As Chief Magistrate of the city of New York, I tender you, on behalf of its inhabitants, a cordial welcome to our shores.

Into whitever part of our extended country you may go, you will find the people of this Republic quick to sympathize with all who suffer in defence of

has personal and civil rights, which they have se-used for themselves and their posterity.

They have proclaimed to the world the inherent and inclienable right of man to life, to liberty, and

the pursuit of happiness.

They have watched your labors in the same great

cause with the deepest interest.
They saw you struggling to rescue for Hungary
those rights which her Constitution had guarantied,
but which the rapacious House of Hapsburgh had ined to destroy.

They recognize in you, not only the champion of our country against foreign tyranny, but her dearthey followed your struggles in the field against

Andrian power, against domestic dissension, and against the gigantic might of the Russian Czar, with the profoundest admiration of your courage, your tancy, your patriotic devotion to your country's But higher even than this has risen their admira-

tion of that matchless and transcendent eloquence with which you have vindicated, before the civilized world, the sacred and inherent right of Hungary to worm, me sacred and inherent right of Thingary to secure for her people, undisturbed by foreign inter-ference, those blessings which the people of this re-public have so happily obtained for themselves. The American people cannot look with indiffer-

esce upon any struggle for freedom that may be waged in any part of the world, still less can they ful to regard with the deepest emotion such a cause as that which has engaged your efforts, and in which ev do not doubt your whole heart is still enlisted.

they do not doubt your whole heart is still enlisted.
I beg to assure you, Sir, again, of the heartfelt pleasure with which the people, whom I have the pleasure on this occasion to represent, bid you welcome to their country and their homes.

As the enlightened representative of Hungarian Independence, as the champion of Human Progress, as the eloquent advocate of Universal Freedom, I welcome you to the hospitalities of the city.

Mayor Kingsland then said: I present to you, my fellow-citizens, Kossurn, the illustrious Chief of Hungary.

tremble beneath my wavering steps. Let me, before I go to work, have some hours of rest upon this soil of freedom, your happy home. Freedom and Home, which heavenly music in those two words! Alas, I have no home, and the freedom of my people is down-trodden. Young Giant of free America, do not tell me that thy shores are an asylum to the op-pressed, and a home to the homeless exile. An asy-um it is, but all the blessings of your glorious coun-try, can they drawn irto oblivion the longing of the heart, and the fond desires for our native land!

My beloved native land! thy very sufferings make thee but dearer to my heart: thy bleeding image dwells with me when I wake, as it rests with me in the short moments of my reatless sleep. It has ac-companied me aver the waves. It will accompany me when I go back to fight over again the battle of me when I go back to fight over again the battle of thy freedem once more. I have no idea but thee; I have no feeling but thee. Even here, with this produgions view of greatness, freedom and happiness, which spreads before my astonished eyes, my theeghts are wandering towards home; and when I look over these thousands of thousands before me, the happy inheritance of yonder freedom, for which your fathers fought and bled,—and when I turn to you, ettigens, to how before the majesty of the United States, and to thank the people of New York for their generous share in my liberation, and for the unparalleled honor of this reception, I see, out of the very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding very midst of this great assemblage, rise the bleeding image of Hungary, looking to you with anxiety whether there be in the lustre of your eye a ray of hope for her; whether there be in the thunders your hurrahs a trumpet call of resurrection. If the were no such ray of hope in your eyes, and no such trumpet call in your cheers, then woe to Europe's op-pressed nations. They will stand alone in the hour of need. Less fortunate than you were, they will have no brother's hand to help them in the approachhave no brother's hand to help them in the approaching giant struggle against the leagued despots of the world. And wee also to me. I will feel no joy here, and the days of my stay here will turn out to be lost for my fatherland—lost at the very time when the lost for my fatherland—lost at the very time the every moment is teeming in the decision of unpe's destiny. Citizens, much as I am wanting hirs of rest, much as I have need to become fa-I enter upon business matters publicly, I took it for a daty of honor, not to let escape even this first moonly of honor, not to let escape even this first mo-ment of your generous welcome, without stating openly to you what sort of man I am, and what are the especiations and the hopes—what are the motives which brought me now to your glorious shores. Gen-demen, I have to thank the people, Congress, and Government of the United States for my liberation from captivity. Human tongue has no words to ex-press the bins which I felt when I,—the down-trod-den Hungary's chief.—saw the classical area of the press the bliss which I felt when I,—the down-trod-den Hungary's chief,—saw the glorious flag of the stripes and stars fluttering over my head—when I fint bowed before it with deep respect—when I saw around me the gallant officers and the crew of the Mississippi frigate—the most of them the worthiest representatives of true American principles, American greatness, American generusity—and to think that it was not a mere chance which cast the star-spangled banner around me, but that it was your pro-tecting will—to know that the United States of America, conscious of their glorious cailing as well America, conscious of their glorious cailing as well as of their power, electared, by this unparalleled act, to be resolved to become the protectors of human rights—to see a powerful vessel of America coming to fur Asia, to break the chain by which the mightiest despots of Europe fettered the activity of an exiled Magyar, whose very name disturbed the proud security of their eleep—to feel restored by such a protection, and in such a way, to freedom, and

ny life, by the olessings of the Almgnty, stin prove useful to my fatherland and to humanity, it will be your merit—it will be your work. May you and your glorious country be blessed for it. Europe is on the very eve of such immense events, that, however fervent my gratitude be to you, I would not have felt authorized to cross the Atlantic, at this very time, only for the purpose to exhibit to you my warm thanks. I would have thanked you by facts contrib-uting to the freedom of the European continent, and would have postponed my visit to your glorious shores till the decisive battle of freedom was fought—if it were my destiny to outlive that day. fought—if it were my destiny to outlive that day. Then what is the motive of my being here at this very time? The motive, citizens, is, that your generous act of my liberation has raised the conviction throughout the world, that this generous act of yours is but the manifestation of your resolution to throw your weight into the balance where the fate of the European continent is to be weighed. You have raised the conviction throughout the world, that by my liberation you were willing to say, 'Ye oppressed nations of old Europe's continent, be of good cheer, the young giant of America stretches his powerful arm over the wave ready to give a prother's cheer, the young giant of America stretches his I condently hope, that the sovereign of this component of the wave, ready to give a brother's hand to your future.' So is your act interpreted throughout the world. You, in your proud security, that it will care not a bit for it if Mr. Hulsemann can scarcely imagine how beneficial this conviction has already proved to the suffering nations of the European continent. You can scarcely imagine what self-confidence you have added to the resolution of the conversed. You have knit the tie of solution of the conversed. You have knit the tie of solution of the conversed. You have knit the tie of solution of the United States shares warmly the sentiments of

by freedom to activity, you may be well aware of what I have felt, and still feel, at the remembrance of this proud moment of my life. Others spoke—
of this proud moment of my life. Others spoke—
you acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours, tyrautatrembled; humanity shouted out with joy; the down trodden people of Magyars—the down-trodden, but not broken, raised their heads with resolution and with hope, and the brilliancy of your which is a logical necessary consequence of the state, that I came not to your shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not to your shores to enjoy a happy rest. I came not with the intention to gather trights. We say that for one class only to be interested in these am numble to reply to it as I could wish, for it has been my lot to be subject to weakness and ill-health. To give you such an address as I could wish, it would require some thought and preparation, but I thank you for the addresses on the part of the people of voice, without regard to the tongue they speak, or the addresses on the part of the people of the showled state, that I came not to your shores to enjoy a happy rainciple of freedom, and to all popular rights. We say that for one class only to be interested in these say that for one class only to be interested in these as then the country, and to replace the addresses as I could wish, it would require some thought and preparation, but I thank you for the addresses on the part of the people of the country and the people of the say that the country and the people of the people of the country and the people of the country and the people of the peopl stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty. Now, gentlemen, you must be aware how boundless the gratitude must mann—the anger of that sattelite of the Czar, called be which I feel for you. You have restored me to life,—because restored me to activity; and should my life, by the blessings of the Almighty, still prove threaten you, and by which, of course, you must feel extremely terrified, that your Minister at Vienna will have offered his passports, and that Mr. Hulsemann leaves Washington, should I be received and treated

in my official capacity?
Now, as to your Minister at Vienna, how you can mbine the letting him stay there with your opinion of the cause of Hungary, I really don't know; but so much I do know, that the present absolutistical atmosphere of Europe is not very propitious to American principles. I know a mrn who could tell some curious facts about this matter. But really, as to Mr. Hulsemann, I don't believe that he would be so each to large Westlemen.

what self-confidence you have added to the resolu-tion of the oppressed. You have knit the tie of sol-idarity in the destinies of nations. I cannot doubt that you know how I was received by the public opinion in every country which I touched since I am resolution of Congress on behalf of my liberation. opinion in every country which I touched since I am free, and what feelings my liberation has elicited in those countries which it was not my lot to touch.

You know how I, a plain, poor, penniless exile, have almost become a centre of hope and confidence to the most different nations, and united but by the common tie of suffering. What is the source of this apparition, unparalleled in mankind's history? The source of it is, that your generous act of my liberation is taken by the world for the revelation of low the despots of the World to trample on oppressed humanity. It is hence that my liberation was cheered, from Sweden down to Portogal, as a ray of hope. It is hence that these nations which most desire my presence in Europe now, have unanimously told me, 'Hasten on, hasten on to the great, free, rich and powerful people of the United States, and bring over its brotherly aid to the cause of your country, so intinately connected with European liberty; 'and here I stand to plead the cause of the Soldarity of human rights before the great republic of the United States.

Humble as I am God, the Almighty, has selected.

Humble as I am God, the Almighty, has selected.

Humble as I am God, the Almighty, has selected.

Humble as I am God, the Almighty, has selected.

Executing in a read, where, has half of my liberation. It has proved it by calling on the Congress of consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has proved it by calling on the Congress to consider how I shall be treated and received, and even it has former the warning I was honored, by the express order of government, by an official sal I present to you, my fellow-citizens, Kossuth, the illustrious Chief of Hungary.

Solidarity of human rights before the great republic of the United States.

REPLY AND FIRST SPECH OF KOSSUTH.

I am half sick, gentlemen; tossed and twisted about by a fortnight's gale on the Atlantic's restless waves, my giddy brains are still turning round as in a whirlpool, and this gigantic continent seems yet to in the high present to this capacity is written in the people of Britain, sympathise with the oppressed—my warrant to this capacity is written in the hopes and capac rant to this capacity is written in the hopes and expectations you have entitled the world to entertain by liberating me out of prison and by restoring me to activity. But it has pleased the Almighty to make out of my humble self yet another opportunity for a thing which may prove a happy turning-point in the destinies of the world. I bring you a brotherly greeting from the people of Great Britain. I speak not in an official character, imparted by diplomacy, whose secrecy is the curse of the world, but I am the harbinger of the public spirit of the people, which has the right to impart a direction to its government, and which I witnessed, pronouncing itself in the most decided manner, openly—that the people of England, united to you with enlightened brotherly love, as it is united in blood—conscious of your strength as it is conscious of its own, has forever abandoned every sentiment of irritation and rivalry, and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dissection to the every nation the sovereign right to dissection to the content of the proposed of the united States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dissect the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dissect the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dissect the brotherly alliance of the United States. entertain LaFavette had mighty claims to your and desires the brotherly alliance of the United States to secure to every nation the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to dispose of itself, and to protect the sovereign right to your love and sympathy, but I have none. I came a numble petitioner, with no other claims than those a humble petitioner, with no other claims than those which the oppressed have to the sympathy of free men, who have the power to help; with the claim which the unfortunate have to the happy; and the down-trodden has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the protection of eternal justice and of human rights. In a word, I have no other claims than those which the oppressed principle of freedom has to the aid of victorious liberty. Then I would humbly ask, are these claims sufficient to insure your generous protection, not to myself, but to the cause of my native land—not to my native land—not to my native land—not to my native land only, but to the principle of freedom in Europe's continent, of which the independence of Hungary is the indisputable key-stone? If you consider these claims not sufficient to your active and operative and principle not to meddle with whatever party claims not sufficient to your active and operative question of your own domestic affairs. I claim for sympathy, then let me know at once that the high my country the right to dispose of itself; so I am hopes have failed with which Europe's oppressed question of your own domestic affairs. I claims for synapsthy, then let me know at once that the high uny country the right to dispose of itself; so I am for solved, and must be resolved, to respect the same principle here and every where. May others delight in the part of knight errant for theories. It is not my case. I am the man of the great principle of the awereignty of every people to dispose of its own domestic concerns; and I most solemnly deny to every foreigner, as to every foreign power, the right to appose the avereign faculty. Secondly, I profess, highly and openly, my admiration for the glorious principle of union, on which stands the mighty pyramid of your greatness, and upon the bass of which you have grown, in the short space of seventy-five years, to a prodigious giant, the living wonder of the world. I have the most warm wish, that the star-spangled banner of the United States my forever be floating, united and one, the prod-onign on this principle of union, which I find lawfully exting an established constitutional fact, it is not to a party, but to the united people of the United States, that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity.

States, that I confidently will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity. I will conscientiously respect your laws, but within the limits of your laws I will use every honest exertion to gain your operative sympathy and your francial, material, and political aid for my country's freedom and independence, and entrest the realization of those hopes which your generosity has raised in me and my people's breasts, and also in the breasts of Europe's oppressed nations. And, therefore, is fully entry that the confidentity will address my humble requests for aid and protection to oppressed humanity.

I will conscientiously respect your laws, but withing, and the limits of your laws but with a sign of thanking of the requestion of Independence, which, being the only rightful existing publi

would require some thought and preparation, but I hank you for the addresses on the part of the people and the constituted authorities of the glorious city of Baltimore. They contain such principles, and such sontiments, that to be properly answered, as they deserve, would require the aid of a strong memory to recollect every word of the address, which ought to be recorded on my mind and treasured up in my heart. Having only heard them once, and my memory not heing in the best condition on account of le and the constituted authorities of the glorious ity of Baltimore. They contain such principles, and ory not being in the best condition on account of my health, for I am not strong, I will only make a

ew remarks.

few remarks.

If I do not mistake you, gentlemen, in the course of your address, which contains the expressions of the citizens of Baltimore, you speak of some glory which is attached to my name, and some merit which you attribute to me. Permit me to say, that after very much consideration, it is my opinion that the word 'glory' should be blotted out from the Dictionary in respect to individuals, and only left for belong to every nation. Should Providence assign period of the destiny of mankind, that we arrive tions, because I feared I was not sufficiently familiat the time of individual greatness, which disappears and vanishes like a shadow before the spirit of nations; but they call for our assistance, and it is our my people be defeated, that I should not only be duty to give it, that they may attain that freedom, and insure that liberty to humanity which is assignstance would to title to God. I may have done something for any land not undertaken to do a thing which I did not undertaken to do a thing which I did not undertaken to do a thing which I did not undertaken to do a thing which I did not undertaken. which spreads the light through the world, to benefit humanity and to secure liberty. Let me regard the acknowledgment of my humble abilities by the people of these States, in the political conflicts of my country, as an acknowledgment of the abilities and to prepare myself for the future, and I rely

neavery member of humanity is brother to his fellownewbers. When an honest man does his duty to
his own country, and becomes a patriot, he nets for
all humanity, because he is the one who does his duty
to mankind.

I did not come here to seek a happy and a glorious
home, I came here to seek a happy and a glorious
home, I came here to seek he victory of principle,
and to sid the freedom of my native land, which is
broken down, but not destroyed. I came here to
look for assistance to that principle upon which your
own existence reposes, and to ask if it is convenient
for you to exercise your interest to support those
great principles upon which your greatness and
your glory depend. I take this opportunity to express myself more freely, because it is a public opportunity. I came here to obtain practical assistance
to the principles for which we have been strugging, more than for anything else.

I feel proud of the address which you have
presented me from Baltimore, not only on account

the church at which they pray. I need not cuter further into the subject than to say, that we estab-

A member of the Deputation-We are highly

use in respect to nations. Whatever man can do for one a place in the accomplishment of these great his country, even though he should live a long life, designs, I will take care that they shall receive no his country, even though he should live a long life, designs, I will take care that they shall receive no much; for he ought to use his utmost exertions and his utmost powers, in return for the gifts he receives; whatever a man can do on behalf of his country and of humanity, would never be so much as his duty calls on him to do still less so much as to merit the use of the word 'glory' in regard to himself. Once more; 'say, that duty belongs to the man, and glory to the nation; because it is in the period of the destiny of mankind, that we arrive took because I feared I was not sufficiently familiarly services. I was rot sufficiently familiarly services and I had not the boldness to take the practical direction of the military operations, because I feared I was not sufficiently familiarly services. I was not sufficiently familiarly services. I was not sufficiently familiarly services. ed to it by God. I may have done something for my had not undertaken to do a thing which I did not uncountry, but it is the light of the candle that spreads derstand, the fall of my country would not have through the room, and there is no merit in the candlestick; I am only the candlestick, the light belongs to the people, and there is no merit due to gave the cause of my country thus far into other me, it is due to the light and to that great Providence hands. I have seen that cause destroyed, and be-

my country, as an acknowledgement of the abilities of my people. I came not to seek an asylum in your country; I came to think you for your exertions in behalf of Hungury, and to assist the cause of my country; and your compliments are not alone given to me, but to my people.

Gentlemen, I consider that your country is one of the greatest countries at the present time in the world, and when circumstances are such that an individual tan say he is born a citizen of the United States, it is one of the greatest blessings and one of the proudest lots that he can have. I have not the happy condition to be born a citizen of America, and I crave not for my country anything unreasonable; I wish Russia not to interfere. Russia is not so great that, let the position of my people and my country anything unreasonable; I wish Russia not to interfere. Russia is not so great that he can have could beat that, let the position of my people and my country be what it may, whether oppressed, down-trodden or suffering, still love it more than any other country in the world. I may see a feeble man, who may feeble, and its late movements were no prestige of not be able to raise his head so high as to look at its greatness. The people of Russia are humane the light of the sun, yet, as I love all humanity, I love him. The Saviour was born to be the friend of all men, and he is always their friend in his intercession with God. I know that as sure as God is in heaven, he is the common Father of humanity, and arrogant despot, who says that he claims to be the every member of humanity is brother to his fellow-chosen of heaven, and yet he places his impious foot area the horse transfer. When an horset we have the nearly for the places his impious foot area the nearly of the same horset when the same have the places his impious foot area the nearly of the same have the places his impious foot area the people are the tools of an ambitious and an arrogant despot, who says that he claims to be the covernment.

I feel proud of the address which you have presented me from Baltimore, not only on account of its sympathy, but because the subject to which I have alluded has been mentioned, and I hope and expect to be gratified with seeing the honorable acknowledgments of this address fully carried out.—You have bestowed great attention upon the cause of Hungary, and the subject is well understood generally, which is a benefit to me. I declare to you all, that I find a more exact knowledge of the Hungarian cause here than in any other place I have been. But I am astonished to see such misrepresentation of the real facts of the case as I observed in a report of the proceedings of the United States is should like to see these great States recognize all

I thank you for your address, for I do not know when I thank you for your address, for I do not know when circumstances will let me visit you at Baltimore. I feel that I could say more, but I am at fault for language to express my ideas, and I hope you will excuse ma. You have my humble thanks for this address, for I am sure that the sympathy of Baltimore will be such as to respect the cause of Hungary, for the people and the authorities act in perfect harmony together in this free country, and every public body is a representation of the people. I am happy to is a representation of the people. I am happy to state, that if it is possible I will go to Baltimore, not to enjoy your hospitality, but to entreat you to asto enjoy your hospitanty, out in entreat join sist the cause of my country, in such a manner as will do her good. Let me hope, that when I do go to Bultimore, I shall find a practical spirit ready to do efficient service, and not let the matter go off in words only. I am not egotistical for myself, but for words only. I am not egotistical for matter go off in the great principles of liberty, which make your country so grant, so glorious, and so free, and also the land of protection for the persecuted sons of freedom among the great brotherhood of nations.

KOSSUTH'S GREAT SPEECH AT THE NEW YORK BANQUET.

Sir, in returning you my most humble thanks for the honor you did me by your toast, and by the benefit of coupling my humble name with that cause which is the sacred aim of my life, I confess to be so overwhelmed with emotion by all it was my pro-digious lot to experience since I am on your glo-rious shores, that I am unable to find words to express my feelings; and knowing that all the honexpress my feelings; and knowing that all the non-for I meet with has the higher meaning of principles, I at once beg leave to fall back to my duties, which are the lasting topics of my reflections, my sorrows, and my loopes. I take the present occasion for a highly important opportunity. I take it for such as will probably decide about the success or failure of my visiting the United States. It great therefore my visiting the United States. I must, therefore, humbly embrace your indulgence for a pretty long, plain, and in no case cloquent development of my humble views to that cause which the citizens of New York, and you particularly, gentlemen, honor with generous sympathy. When I consider the sym-pathy of the people of the United States for the cause of Hungary so generally diffused as to be almost universal, and so resolutely pronounced as men pro-nounce those feelings which are intended to be fol-lowed by noble and great deeds, I would feel inclined to take your generous aid for the restoration of my native land to its sovereign independence, already as granted in principle, and for me nothing left to do but to enter into a negotiation about the arrangement of the details, were my confident hopes not checked by that idea of non-interference in foreign, chiefly European affairs, which, according to the mimerous testimonials of your most distinguished politicians, we are told to be one of the ruling and leading principles of the policy of the United States. I highly respect the source of this conviction, gentlemen; this source is your religious attachment to the doc-trines of those great men who highly proved to all posterity their wisdo nay bequeathing to you the im-mortal work of that Constitution, which, aided by the unparalleled benefits of nature, raised you, in the short period of seventy-five years, from the precarious position of an infant people to the prodigious strength of a giant nation. The beneficial results of the of a giant nation. The beneficial results of the wisdom of the founders of your great republic, you see in a happy reality. What would be the consequences of a departure from that wisdom, you are not sure of. It is, therefore, natural that you feel an instinctive fear to touch, even with improving hands, the dear legacy of those great men. And as to your glorious Constitution, all humanity can only wish, in the common interest of mankind, that you wish, in the common interest of mankind, that you and your posterity may long conserve this religious attachment to its fundamental principles, which by no means exclude development and progress, and that every citizen of your great Union, thankfully acknowledging the immense benefits of this Constitution, may, even in the moments of the most passionate irritation, never forget to love that Constitution more than the momentary passion of his heart, or the egotistical interest of an hour. May every citizen of your clarious country forever remember or the egotistical interest of an hour. May every citizen of your glorious country forever remember that a partial discomfort of a corner, in a large, sure and comfortable house, may well be amended without breaking the foundation of it; and that, amongst all possible means of getting rid of that partial discomfort, the worst would be to burn down the house with our own hands. But, while I do acknowledge the winder of four strachment to the fundament. the wisdom of your attachment to the fundamental doctrines of the founders of your united republic, I doctrines of the founders of your united republic, I beg leave, with equal frankness, to state that, in my opinion, there can be scarcely anything more dangerous to the progressive development of whatever nation, than to take for a basis that which is none; to take for a principle that which is but the convenience of a passing situation; to take for substantial that which is but accidental; or, to take for a constitutional destrict that which is constitutional destricts. tial that which is but accidental; or, to take for a constitutional doctrine that which was but the momentary exigency of administrative policy. Such a course would be like to that when a healthy man would refuse to take substantial food, because, when he was once laboring under weakness of stomach, his physician ordered him to keep a severe diet; the consequence would be consumption, death. Let me been. But I am astonished to see such mire representation of the real facts of the case as I observed in a report of the proceedings of the United States Senate, where a member rose and said that we were struggling for the principle of Freedom and Liberty, but asther for the support of our ancient clark of the case as the senate of the case as a senate of the case. There is something true in the assertion, that we were struggling for our ancient clark right, the wear of the senate of the right of self-government is an ancient right. Cheers, It is no new acquisition to Hungary, for she had that ancient right as the course of the coronation cashs of more than thirty of our kings. We say that this right was insured to us, but it had become a deal elter with no sinte to course of time. Before the revolution of 1848, we made a struggle to get a practical guaranty of our right to self-government. Such a guaranty was necessary to insure us that right, and to procure us a pack class, which were night restored in the world was the complete of the complete of the control of the complete of the c

ever will have, the wish to see this country degraded to the rotting vegetation of a Paraguay, or the mummy existence of a Japan and China. The feeling of self-dignity and the uxpansive quality of that enterprising spirit which is congenial to freemen, would revolt against the very idea of such a degrading national captivity. But if there were even a will to live such a mammy life, there were even a will to live such a mammy life, there were even a will to live such a mammy life, there were on possibility to do so. The very existence of your great country, the principles upon which it is founded, its geographical position, its present scale of civilization, sut all its moral and material interests, would feed on your people not only to maintain, but would lead on your people not only to maintain, but necessarily more and more to develop your inter-course with the world. Then, of course, being in so many respects linked to the world, connected with the world, are not not necessarily to the world, or necessarily to the world to the world. with the world, you can have neither the will, nor be with the world, you can have neither the will, nor be in the passibility to remain indifferent to that outward world you are, in so many respects, connected with. And if you cannot remain indifferent, so you must feel resolved to put your own self-consistent weight into that balance in which the fate and condition of the world is weighed. In a word, glorious republic of the United States must feel solved to be a power on earth—a power amongst the nations—or itself would be donned to continual decay, and soon cease to be great, glorious and free. You are a power on earth. You must be a power You are a power on earth. You must be a power on earth. So, of course, you must also unhesitatingly accept all the natural consequences of this situation. You cannot allow that whatever power should dispose of the fate of that great family of mankind, which you are such pre-eminent members, or els you would resign your proud position and resign your still prouder future, and be a power on earth no your still prouder future, and be a power on earth no more. So, I hope I have sufficiently shown that, should even the doctrine of non-interference have been established by the founders of your republic, that which would have been very convenient to you infuncy, would not now be convenient to you hood. It is a beautiful word of Montesqui ient to your m republics are to be founded on virtue. And you know that virtue, as sanctioned by our Christian religion, is but an effective exercise of a principle—of that great principle—Thou shalt do to others as thou desirest others to do to thee.' So I am confithat it were sufficient for me to rely simply for the decision of the question I have now to urge upon the virtuous feelings of your generous republicahearts, and upon the consistency of your principles; but still I beg leave to mention, also, in material respects, some essential differences between your present condition and that of yore. Then your infant republic, composed of thirteen States, was resisted to the hydrog of the Atlantics—now your stricted to the borders of the Atlantic-now your giant republic is spread to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, and your territory is a world. Your right hand reaches Europe over the waves, while

Then you were a small people of three and half millions. Now you are a mighty nation of twenty-four millions. And more than nineteen mil out of these twenty-four are over yonder immense territory, the richest in the world, employed in the cultivation of the soil—that honorable occupation, which, in every age, has proved to be the most inexhaustible, the most unfaltering source of public welfare, and of private happiness—as also the most un "avering ally of the love of freedom the m st faithful preserver of all those straight, no the m st faithful preserver of all those straight, no-ble, and generous sentiments which the constant oc-cupation with ever-young, ever-great, ever-beneficial Nature imparts to man. Add to this consideration, that this immense agricultural interest, which, de-riving large markets and affording at the same time a most solid basis, also to your manufactural indus-try and to your commerce, has developed in such an immense proportion, makes such a boundless dif-ference between the infant Republic of the time of Washington and your present ging Republic; that Washington and your present giant Republic; that though you may very well be attached to your original nal constitutional principles, because the principles of liberty are everlastingly the same; but in respect to the exigencies of your policy, it is impossible not to feel that, if your are to be regulated in your policy by interest, then your country has other in-terests to-day than it had then; and if ever you are to be regulated, in your policy by the higher con-sideration of principles, then you are already strong enough to feel that the time has come to do so. And I, standing here before you to plead the cause oppressed humanity,-I resolutely declare that there may perhaps never again come a time when the elevation of your policy to the high level of principles identified with liberty, could prove either principles identifies with nearly, could prove either more glorious to you, or more beneficial to humanity; because we in Europe are apparently on the eve of that day, when either the hopes or the fears of oppressed nations will be crushed for a long time.

Having stated so far the difference of the situa-

your left hand reaches over the Pacific, the east of Asia; and there, in the midst of two great con-

tinents, there you stand, in a proud immensity,

yourself.

tion, I beg leave now to state that it is entirely as unfounded supposition, that the doctrine of non-inter-ference in foreign matters had been, to the people of the United States, by your great Washington, be athed to be a constitutional principle to you. No! that is not the case.

Firstly. Washington never even recommended

non-interference, or indifference, to the fate of other nations, to you. He has only recommended neutrality. And there is a mighty difference between these

Neutrality is an idea which has reference to a it it this case which Washington contemplated when he, in his Farewell Address, advised the People of the United States not to enter into entangling sliances. Let quarrelling powers, let quarrelling nations war; you consider your own concerns, and let foreign powers quarrel about ambitions topics, or scanty, particular interests. Neutrality is a matter

of convenience,—not of principle.

But even as neutrality has reference to a state of war between belligerant powers, the principle of nonintervention has, on the contrary, reference to the sovereign right of nations to dispose of their own domestic concerns.

Therefore these two ideas of neutrality and nor

Therefore these two ideas of neutrality and non-interforence are two entirely different ideas, having reference to two entirely different matters. The sovereign right of whatever nation to dispose of itself, to alter its institutions, to change the form of its own government, is a common public law of na-

tions, common to all, and, therefore, put under the common guarantee of all.

This sovereign right of every nation to dispose of

This sovereign right of every nation to dispose of itself, you, the people of the United States, must recognize, because it is a common law of mankind in which, being a common law of mankind, every nation is equally interested. You must recognize it because the very existence of your grea republic, as also the independence of every nation rests upon this basis,—rests upon this ground. I that sovereign right of nations were no common pubic law of mankind, then your own independent ex-istence would be no matter of right, but only a mat-ter of fact, which might be subject to whatever time, whatever chances of power and of violence.

And where is the citizen of the University States of

And where is the citizen of the United States who istence of this great republic is not a righteous, nor a lawful one, but only a mere accident, a mere matter of fact? would not feel revolted against the idea, that the ex-

If it were so, you were not entitled to invoke the protection of God for your great country; because the protection of God cannot, without sacrilege, be invoked but in behalf of justice and right. You had invoked but in behalf of justice and right. You had no right to look to the sympathy of mankind for yourself, because you would profess an abrogation of the laws of humanity, upon which is founded your own independence, your own existence.

Now, gentlemen, if those he principles of common law, of that law which God has given to all, and

to every nation of humanity,—if the faculty to dis-pose of itself is the common, lawful right of every nation, then the interference with this common law of all humanity, the violent act of hindering, by armof all humanity, the violent act of hindering, by armed forces, a sation from exercising that sovereign
right, must be considered a violation of that common law upon which your very existence rests, and
which, being a common law of all humanity, is by
God himself placed under the sategoard of all humanity; because it is God himself who commands
us to love our neighbor as we love ourselves, and to
do towards others as we desire others to do towards
ourselves.

Upon this point, you cannot remain indifferent,-Upon this point, you cannot remain indifferent.—You may well remain neutral to every war between two belligered nations, but you cannot remain indifferent to the violation of the common law of humanity. That indifference Washington's writings, a single word to that effect, He recommended neutrality in the case of foreign wars; but he never recommended indifference to the violation of the common laws of humanity, by interference of foreign nowers with of humanity, by interference of foreign powers the sovereign right of nations to dispose of the

course, by a free and powerful nation, never to be sacrificed to exigencies. The exigencies are passing away, like the bubbles of a rain; but the nation is immortal; it must consider the future also, and not only the egotistical comfort of the passing hour. It must be aware that, to an immortal nation, nothing can be of higher importance than immortal principles.

Let not the enemies of freedom grow too strong, can be of higher importance than immortal principles.

policy of neutrality, explicitly says, that 'with him (Washington) a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to your country to settle and mature its institutions, and to progress, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency which is ne-

cessary to give it the command of its own fortunes.'
These are highly memorable words, gentlemen.
Here I take my ground; and casting a glance of admiration over your glorious land, I confidently ask you, gentlemen, are your institutions settled and matured, or are they not? Are you, or are you not, come to that degree of strength and consistency to be the masters of your own fortunes? O, my God, how I thank thee for having given me

the glorious view of this country's greatness, which answers this question for me! Yes! you have attained that degree of strength and consistency, when your less fortunate brethren of mankind may well claim your brotherly, protect-

ing hand.
And here I stand before you—to plead the cause of these, your less fortunate brethren—the cause of humanity. I may succeed, or I may fail. But I will go on, pleading with that faith of martyrs, by which mountains were moved; and I may displease you, perhaps—still I say with Luther, 'May God help me

I can do no otherwise? One word more, to prove that Washington never stached to this doctrine of neutrality more than the sense of temporary policy. I refer to one of his letters written to Lafayette, wherein he says—' Let us only have twenty years of peace, and our country will come to such a degree of power and wealth, that we will be able in a just cause, to dely whatev-

er power on earth!'
In a just cause!' Now, in the name of eternal truth, and by all that is sacred and dear to man; since the history of mankind is recorded, there has been no cause more just than the cause of Hungary! Never was there a people, without the slightest ason more sacreligiously, more treacherously, and fouler means, attacked than Hungary! Never has crime, cursed ambition, despotism and violence a more wicked manner united to crush down Never was a country more mortally offended than Hungary is. All your sufferings, all your complaints, which, with so much right, drove your fore fathers to take up arms, are but slight grievances compared with those immense, deep wounds, out of which the heart of Hungary bleeds! If the cause of my people is not sufficiently just to insure the protection of God, and the support of good, willing men,—then there is no just cause, and no justice on men,—then there is no just cause, and no justice on earth. Then the blood of no new Abel will move towards Heaven. The genius of charity, Christian love and justice will mourningly fly the earth; a heavy curse will upon mortality fall,—oppressed men despair, and only the Cains of humanity walk proud-

never bequeathed to his country the doctrine of not caring about the violation of international law-has ernmental policy; the direction is already impart pucathed the doctrine of indifferentiam to his and the opinion of the people is already an not bequeathed the doctrine of indifferentism to his countrymen, but only neutrality. I have shown that these two ideas are essentially different. I have shown that even the doctrine of neutrality, he never intended to recommend to his countrymen as a lasting constitutional principle, but only as a measure of temporary policy, advisable until the United States should progress in strength and consistency, to which so the intended to the conference of the states should progress in strength and consistency, to which so the intended to the conference of the states and the conference of the states and the states and the opinion of the people is already an avowed principle of the policy of the Government.

I have a good, I have a most decisive authority, to President of the United States, His Excellency, Millard Fillmore, communicated to the Congress a few days ago. There I read the paragraph The states should progress in strength and consistency, the state of the control of the policy o to which end he judged twenty years to be sufficient -after which, he himself declared to be resolved to espouse any just cause. Now allow me briefly to consider how your policy has been developed in the course of time, with respect to the principle of non-intervention in foreign concerns.

I will only recall to your memory the Message of President Monroe, when he clearly stated that the United States would take up arms to protect the American Spanish Colonies, now free Republics, should the so-called Holy (rather unholy) Alliance make an attempt without to sid Spain to seduce the make an attempt either to aid Spain to reduce the new American Republics to their ancient colonial new American Republics to their ancient colonial state, or to compel them to adopt political systems more conformable to the policy and views of that Alliance. I entreat you, to mark well, gentlemen, not only the forced introduction of Monarchical Governments, but in general the interference of foreign contest in the centest for the independence of the powers in the contest for the independence of the Spanish colonies, was declared sufficient motive for the United States to protect the natural right of

those nations to dispose of themselves.

I beg leave to desire you to remember that this declaration of President Munroe was not only approved and confirmed by the people of the United States, but that Great Britain itself joined the U.S.

in the declaration of this decision and this policy.

I further recall to your memory the instructions given in 1826 to our Envoys to the Congress of Panama, Richard Anderson and John Sargent, where it is clearly stated, that the United States would have op-posed, with their whole force, the interference of Continental powers with that struggle for indepen-

It is true, that this declaration to go even to war to protect the independence of foreign States against foreign interference, as not only restricted to the continent of America; but President Monroe declares in his Message, that the United States can have no concern in European struggles, being distant and separated from Europe by the great Atlantic Ocean.

is no more calculated by miles, but by hours. And being so, Europe is of course less distant from you than the greater part of the American Continent.—But, let even the word distance be taken in a nominal sense, Europe is nearer to you than the greatest part of the American Continent, yes, even nearer than perhaps some parts of your own territory.

President Muance's second motive is, that you are separated from Europe by the Atlantic. Now, at the present time, and in the present condition of navigation, the Atlantic is no separation, but rather a sonnecting benefit—the facilitating source of that commercial intercourse which brings the interests of Europe home to you, connecting with it every tie of moral as well as material interest.

Ble requests to your operative sympathy may be still opposed by I don't know what other motives; but that objection I will never more meet—not to interfer with European concerns—this objection Is disposed of, and for ever, I hope.

It remains now to investigate, that having professed not to be indifferent to the cause of Hungary such as to have just claims to your active and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest and operative assistance and support? It is, gentlemen—to prove this, I do not interest.

And he could not have recommended this indifference, without ceasing to be wise as he was, because there is, without justice, no wisdom on earth. He could not have recommended it without becoming inconsistent, because it was this common law of mankind, which your forefathers invoked, before God and mankind, when they proclaimed your independence. It was he, himself, your great Washington, who not only accepted, but asked, again and again, foreign aid,—foreign help for the support of that common law of mankind, in respect to your own independence.

Knowledge and instruction are so universally spread amongst the enlightened people of the United States, the history of your country is such a household science at the most lonely hearths of your remotest settlements, that it may be sufficient for me to refer, in that respect, to the instructions and the modest man, with the proud epitaph which tells the world that he wreated the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from the tyrant's hands.

Thus I have proved, I believe, that Washington never bequeathed to you the principle of non-interference against the violation of the sovereign right

Thus I have proved, I believe, that Washington never bequeathed to you the principle of non-interference against the violation of the sovereign right of nations to dispose of themselves, and to regulate their own institutions; but he taught you only neutrality in respect to the wars of foreign nations.

I will go further; and I state that even that doctrine of neutrality he taught and bequeathed to you, not as a constitutional principle—a lasting regulation for all future time—but only as a matter of temporary policy. I refer in that respect to the very words of his Farewell Address. There he states, explicitly, that it is your policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign knowledge. These are his very words. Policy is the word, and you know policy is not the science of principles, but of exigencies; and that principles are, of course, by a free and powerful nation, never to be sacrificed to exigencies. The exigencies are passcan be of higher importance than immortal principles.

I will go yet further, and state, that even this policy of neutrality Washington taught you, not as a permanent rule, but as a temporary convenience.

I prove it again by referring to the, very words of his Farewell Address, when he, in reference to his content and the provided and the prov mighty representative as your country is.

Yes, gentlemen; it was the fear from the politi-cal reaction of Absolutistic principles, which induced your great statesmen—that principle which they professed for Central and Southern America,—not to extend to E::rope also, and by no means the publicly avowed feeble motives. Every manifestation of your public life out of those times shows that I am right to say so. Europe's nations were, about 1893 in such a degraded situation, that indeed you 1823, in such a degraded situation, that indeed you must have felt auxious not to come into any political contact with that pestilential atmosphere of Europe, ben, as Mr. Clay said in 1818, in his speech ab the emancipation of South America, 'Paris was trans-ferred to St. Petersburg.' But scarcely has, within a year later, the Greek

nation come in its contest to an important stand-ing, which gave you hope that the spirit of freedom is waking again, and at once you abandoned your principle of political indifference for Europe. You know how your Clays and your Websters spoke, as if really they were speaking for my very case. You know how your citizens acted, in behalf of that struggle for liberty in that part of Europe which is more distant than Hungary; and again, when Po-and fell, you know what spirit pervaded the United

So I have shown you how Washington's doctrine f perfect neutrality in your foreign (relations has y-and-by changed into the declaration to oppose, ith all your forces, absolutistical Europe, in interfering with the independence of republican institu-tions in Central or Southern America. I have shown you why this manly resolution was not extended then to Europe. I have shown you the further differences between your present convenience and that of the time of President Munroe—not less important than those between Munroe's and Washington's time. But one mighty difference I must still comporate. That is, that your population has, since proc's time, nearly doubled, I believe—at least Munroe's time, nearly doubled, I believe—at least, increased by millions. And what sort of men are the millions? Are they only native born Ameri-can? No! European emigrants they are; men who, though citizens of the United States, are by the st sacred ties of relationship attached to Europe's e. That is a consideration worthy of the reflection of your calmest and wisest men, who, after calm reflection, must agree with me that in your present condition you are at least as much interested in the pe, as your fathers, twenty-eight years ago, declared themselves interested in the fate of Central and Southern America.

And really so it is. The unexampled, immens prodigious sympathy for the cause of my country which I met with in the United States, proves that it is so. Your generous interference with the Turkish captivity of the Governor of Hungary, proves that ly, with impious brow, about the ruins of Liberty on it is so. And this development, rather than change arth! in your foreign police, is not even more an instinctive ebullition of public opinion, which is called by-

deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm should be inaufferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stiffer public sentiment, and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.' Now, gentlemen, here is the ground which I take for my earnest endeavors to benefit the cause of Hungary. I have only respectfully to ask, is a spinicial which the public opinion of the people of principle which the public opinion of the people of the United States so resolutely professes, and the government of the United States, with the full sentiment of its responsibility, declares to your Con gress to be a ruling principle of your national gov ernment—is that principle meant to be serious Indeed, I confess that it would be the most imperti nent outrage towards your great people, and you national government, to entertain the offending opin on, that what the people of the United States ion, that what the people of the United States and its national government, in such a solema diplomatic manner, profess to be a ruling principle of your policy, should not be meant to be but a joke about the most sacred interests of humanity. God forbid that I should feel the impertinent arrogance to think so!—therefore, I take the principle of your policy as I find it established, without any interference, and I come, in the name of oppressed humanity, to claim the natural, logical, unavoidable, practical con sequences of your own freely chosen Government policy, which you have avowed to the whole world the right to claim the realization of these expres sions which your sovereign people of the United States have chosen, out of your own accord, to raise in the bosom of my countrymen and of oppressed humanity.

You will excuse me, gentlemen, for having dwelt so long about that principle of non-interference with European measures, but I have found this rock thrown in my way when I spoke of what I hum bly request of the United States. I have bee charged to have the arrogance to charge your existing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my mission, by the lapse of time, entirely disappeared—so much that the balance is even turned to the opposite side.

President Munroe mentions distance as a motive of the above-stated distinction. Well, since the prodigious development of your Fulton's glorious invention, distance is blotted out of the dictionary,—or rather replaced by the word time. Distance is no more calculated by miles, but by hours. And being so, Europe is of course less distant from you than the greater part of the American Continent.—

In the darket is a rose to charge due to have the arrogance to change your existing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of my missing policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, location policy; and as, in one speech, I, of course, cannot exhaust the whole mighty complex of rot exhaust the whole mighty

misrepresentations of ill-will—correctly understood here. I will only state one fact, and that is, that our endeavorings for independence were crushed down by the armed interference of a foreign despotic power—the principle of all evil on earth—Russia. And stating this fact, I will not again intrude upon you with my own views, but recall to your memory the doctrines established by your own statesunce. Firstly, again, I return to your great Washington. He says, in one ... his letters to Lafayette, "My policies are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government under which it conceives it con live must heppy, and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of smalter." Here I take my ground—I take my ground upon a principle of Washington—a principle, and no doctrine of temporary policy, calculated for the first twenty years of your infancy. Russia has interfered with the internal concerns of Mungary, and by, so doing has violated the policies of the United States, established as a lasting principle by Washington husself. It is a lasting principle—I would invoke in my support the opinion of every statesman in the United States at once to the last, and recall to your memory this word of the present Annual Message of His Excellency, President Fillmore: Just every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to sait its own condition and convenience." Here again I take my ground upon this principle established by Washington—making the basis of your own existence, and professed and acknowledge dby your very present Government, only to show that I am aware of the policy and political opinion of your present Government, only to show that I am aware of the policy and political opinion of your present Government also. I beg leave to quote your present Government also. I beg leave to quote your present Government also. I beg leave to quote your present Government also. To get the principle of the policy and political opinion of intern statement, who, in his speech on the Greek question, speaks so: 'The law of nations maintains that, in extreme cases, resistance is lawful, and that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of anothextreme cases, resistance is lawful, and that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of another.' Well, that precisely is the ground upon which we Hungarians stand. But I may perhaps meet the objection—I am sorry to say I have net it already—of, that being aware of the precarious condition of "Well, we own that it has been violated by Russia in the case of Hungary, but, after all, what is Hungary to us? Let every people take care of itself, what is the terror of the precarious condition o gary to us? Let every people take care of itse, f, what is that to us?' So some speak—it is the old doctrine of private egotism, 'Every one for himself, and God for all.' I will answer the objection, not by my own humble views, but again by the words of Mr. Webster, who, in his alluded to speech on the Grenk country. Consequently, to invite the Cabinet of St.

determined to respect this common law of mankind; but if others do not respect that law, it is not our business to meddle with them.' Let me answer by analysis: 'Every nation has some interest in the international career as a private individual has in the laws of his country.' That is the acknowledged principle of the United States. Consequently, every nation is, in respect to international law, precisely in the same condition that a private individual is in respect to the law of his country. Well, what is the condition of a private individual is in respect to the law of his country. Well, what is the condition of a private individual is in respect to the law of his country. Well, what is the condition of a private individual in respect to the law of his country. It is tonly that he has himself not to violate the law, or is it, that so fir as is in his power, he should also prevent others to violate the law? Suppose you see that a wicked man is about to robe-tomurder your neighbor, or to burn his house, will you wrap yourself in your own virtuous lawfolness, and say, 'I don't rob; don't murder; don't burn; but what others do is not my business. I am not mybrother's keeper. I sympathize with him; but I am not obliged to help him that he may net be robbed, murdered or burnt.' What honest man in the world would answer so? None of you. None of the people of the United States, I am sure. That would be the damned maxim of the Pharisees of old, who thanked God that they were not as others were. Our Savior was not content to go himself trading in the hall of the temple, but he had driven out those who were trading there. Now, what the duty of an individual is, in respect to the law so fhis scountry, they owe the same duty, as a nation, in respect to international law. The duty hus no other limit but only the power to fulfilit. Of course, it cannot he extra surrent to not in the contract who at the contract of the power hall of the temple, but he had driven out those who were trading there. Now, what the duty of an indi owe the same duty, as a nation, in respect to international law. The duty has no other limit but only the power to fulfit. Of course, it cannot be expected that the Republic of St. Marino, or the Prince of Morocco, should stop the Czar of Russia in his ambitious annoyance. It was ridiculous when the Prince of Modena refused to recognize the government of the functional function of the functional function of the functio ment of Louis Philippe—but 'to whom much is given, much will be expected from him,' says the Lord.

And every condition has not only its rights, but also its own desires, and any which is in the condition to regulated by hours, and not be principles? Allow me to remark, that there is an immense truth in that which the French Legation in the United States extorminish the law of nations. Woe, a thousand to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to maintain the law of nations. Woe, a thousand to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called to the proposition of the executive power of mankind called the executive power of mankind fold woe to humanity, should there nobody on earth be to maintain the laws of humanity. Woe to humanity, should even those who are as mighty as they manty, should even those who are as mighty as they are free not feel interested in the maintenance of the laws of mankind—because they are laws—but only in so far as some scanty money interests would desire it. Woe to humanity, if every despot of the world may dare to trample down the laws of human-

that republics are formed on virtue—it expects to see you the guardians of the law of humanity.

Well, I will come to the last possible objection. I may be told, 'You are right in your principles, your cause is just, and you have our sympathy; but, after all, we cannot go to war for your country; we cannot furnish you armies and fleets; we cannot fight your battles for you.' There is the rub. Who can except tell what would have been the issue of

Mr. Webster, who, in his alluded to speech on the Greek question, having professed the sovereign right of every nation to dispose of its own concerns, to be a law of nations—thus is going on, 'But it may be asked, 'What is all that to us?' The question a casily answered. We are one of the nations, and we, as a nation, have precisely the same interest in international law as a private individual has in the laws of his country.'

You see, gentlemen, I had again a good authority.

You see, gentlemen, I had again a good authority and refers to repress the spirit of freedom in any country. Consequently, to invite the Cabinet of Scales, in the United States in this policy, and to declare that the United States are resolved to acceptance of that approaching crisis on the European continent which it is impossible not to foresee. If the cityens of the United States, instead of honoring me with the offers of their hospitality, would be pleased to express this their will, by passing convenient resolutions, and rotifying them to their national government. est in international law as a private individual has in the laws of his country.'

You see, gentlemen, I had again a good authority to quote. The principle which your honorable Secretary of State professes, is a principle of eternal truth. No man can disavow it, no political party can disavow it. Thus I am in the happy condition to address my humble prayers in that respect, not to a party, but to the whole people of the United States, which I will go on to do so long as I have no reason to contemplate any party opposite or indifferent to my country's cause, because clase of course I would have to address those who are friends, and not those who are either indifferent or antagonistic. But it may be from some quarters avowed, 'Well, we acknowledge the justice of that principle, of every nation's sovereign right to acknowledge it to be a law of nations that no foreign power has a right to interfere in the affairs of another, and we are determined to respect this common law of mankind; but if others do not respect that law, it is not our business to meddle with them.' Let me answer by which the French Legation in the United States ex-pressed to your Government, in an able note of 27th October past, which I beg leave to quote: America October past, which I beg leave to quote: 'America is closely connected with Europe, being only separated from the latter by a distance of scarcely exceeding eight days' journey, by one of the most important of general interests—the interest of commerce. The nations of America and Europe are at this day so dependent upon one another, that the effects of any laws of mankind—because they are laws—but only inso far as some scanty money interests would desire it. Woe to humanity, if every despot of the world may dare to trample down the laws of humanity, and no nation arises to make respected these laws. People of the United States, humanity expects that your glorious republic will prove to the world, that republics are formed on virtue—it expects to see you the guardians of the law of humanity.

Well, I will come to the last possible objection. I may be told, 'You are right in your principles, your cause is just, and you have our sympathy; but, after all, we cannot go to war for your country; we the assentiant in Europe and America. The second to begin or terminate the ideas which are in the assendant in Europe and America. The second

Well, I will come to the last possible objection. I may be told, You are right in your principles, your cause is just, and you have our sympthy; but, after all, we cannot go to war for your country we have cannot formish you armies and fleets; we cannot fight your butles for you. There is the mb. We cannot formish you armies and fleets; we cannot fight your butles for you. There is the mb. We consider that the property of the property of the property of the cannot form the property of the

such abrogations towards tyrants, which essistent with republican principles or reputty, only because the King so so, be here ty, only because the King so so, he he even the conel King of Naples, grants you the favor of an anchomo, place for the naval forces of your sepublic. I helico your ground ground country should every where freely for the star-spangled hanner of liberty with all congenial principles, and not make itself dependent whatever respect of the glorious smiles of the King Manual Compagne. ombaste Compagne.

The third object of my humble wishes, gent

The third object of my humble wishes, genis the recognition of the independence of M
Your glorious Declaration of Independence of
the right of every nation to assume among the
of the earth, the separate and equal station
the laws of nature and nature's God entir
The political assistance of your glorious re
founded upon this principle, upon this right tion stands upon the same ground, striking resemblance between your my country. On the 4th of July, 1776, John spoke thus in your Congress—Sink or awis, die, survive or perish. I am for this Declaration the beginning we aimed not at independent of the re is a divinity that shapes our ends. ble words were present to my mind. April, 1849, when I moved the Deck-pendence in the National Assembl ference, I dare say it was in favor of country was, before this declarati country was, or ore this declaration, not a sisting, independent State. Hungary was, Through the lapse of a thousand year, every vicissitude of this long period, while vanished and empires fell, the self-consisting

vanished and empires fell, the self-consisting dence of Hungary was never lost, but recordly oversofthe earth, sanctioned by travity with the Hapsburg Dynasty, when this define will of my nation, and by a bit was invested with the kingly crown of Even more, this independence of He knowledged to make a part of the int knowledged to make a part of the internal of Europe, and was guaranteed not only be eign governments of Europe, such as Gree but also by several of those, when yet coan mations, which belonged formerly to the Gerafter its dissolution, to the Austian empire. dependent condition of Hungary is clearly dependent condition. of our fundamental laws of 1791, in th Hungary is a free and independent king its own self-consistent existence and cons not subject to any other nation or cou world.' This, therefore, was one This, therefore, was our an were not dependent on, nor a part of the empire, as your country was dependent land. It was clearly defined that we were t nothing but good neighborhood, and the only tween us and Austria was, that we elected to be o kings, the same dynasty which were also the sor-cigns of Austria, and occupied the same line of her itary succession of our kings; but by accepting our forefathers, with the consent of the king declared, that though she accepts the dynasty u our hereditary kings, all the other franchise, in tween us and Austria was, that we elected our hereditary kings, all the other franchise and laws of the nation, shall remain in full p intact; and our country shall not be the other dominions of that dynasty, but acon-our own constitutionally established authoritis would not belong to the Austrian empire, becempire did not exist, while Hungary did al two years exist, and existed some two two years exist, and existed some two hundred and eighty years under the government of that Hubbar, gian dynasty. The Austrian empire, as you know, was only established in 1805, when the Rhinds confederacy of Napoleon struck the death-blas in the German empire, of which Francis II. of Austria vis

not hereditary, but elected Emperor.

That Hungary had belonged to the German empir that is a thing which no man ever imagined ye; it only now, when the Hapsburgian tyrant profession intention to melt Hungary into the German coulds ration. But you know this intention to be in the striking opposition to European public intention. But you know this intention to be in the England and France solemnly protested against this beautiful protested against this process. intentio:, which is not carried out even to-day German empire having died, its late em cis, also king of Hungary, has establishe crs, also King of Hungury, has established the Astrian empire in 1803; but even in that fundamental charter of the newly-established Austrian empire, he solemnly declared that Hungary and its anexal previnces are not intended and will not make a port of the Austrian empire. Subsequently, wentered with this empire into the Germanic Confederation of 1865; but Hungary, as well as Lombardy and Venica, ast making, part of the Austrian empire. making part of the Austrian empire, remain separated, and were not entered into the confelence Tao laws which I succeeded to carry in 1848, did, a course, nothing alter in that old chattered condition of Hungary. We transformed the passanty int frecholders, free proprietors, abolished feulal incur brances. We replaced the political privileges of art torracy by the common liberty of the whole people gave policial representation to the people for th rislature; transformed our municipal corpo into democratic corporations; introduced equality rights and duties, and before the law, for the whi people; abolished the immunity from taxation of the nobility; secured equal religious liberty for all; seured liberty of the press and of association; pro ed for public gratuitous instruction for the wholego ple, of every confession and of whatever teaque; in not injuring, in any way, the rights of the king. W of whatever tongue. All these were ternal reforms, which did in no way in allegiance to the king, and were carri peaceful legislation, with the sanction of the kin Besides this, there was another thing which was on ried. We were formerly governed by a Board Council, which had the express duty to go cording to sure laws, and be responsible for oning as, but we saw, by long experience, that this responsible is an empty sound, because a corporation cannot really be responsible; and here was the reason why the absolutistical tendency of the dynaxy succeeded to encroach upon our liberties. So we replaced the Board of Council by Ministers; the empty responsibility of a board by the individual responsibility of men—and the king consented to it. I myself was named by him Ministers of the Treasure. That is all. But him Minister of the Treasury. That is all. But precisely here was the rub. The tyrant could not bear the idea that I would not give to him ambitionary d sposal of the life-swea of my people; be was use bear the idea that I would not give to him amountary of sposal of the life-swea of my people; he was not contented with the 1.500.000 dollar loans which we generously appropriated to him yearly. He was not have his hands in our procket, and he could not bear the id-a that he should never more be at liberty in dispose, without any control, of our brave army, and to crush down the spirit of liberty in the world. Therefore, he resorted to the most outrageous comparacy, and attacked us by arms, and by a false repair of a victory which never was won, issued a proclemation declaring that Hungary shall not more existence, and it shall be melted, like a farm or fals, into the Austrian empire. To this we answered, 'has shall not exist, tyrant, but we will,' and we busished him, and issued the declaration of our independence. So you see, gentlemen, there is a not fer similar difference. You decided the pour independence when it was yet very doubthil you would be successful. We doubted ours, the your independence when it was yet very doubthil you would be successful. We doubted ours, when we had beaten our caomies, and ao prasel, before our declaration, that we had strength and power enough to become one of the independent power on centh.

One thing more. Our declaration of independence

when we had beaten our enemies, and fore our declaration, that we had strength and power enough to become one of the independent power of earth.

One thing more. Our declaration of independence was not only voted unanimously in our Congress, but every county, every municipality, has solemnly declared its consent and adherence to it. So it became, not the supposed, out by the whole realm adopted and sanctioned as the fundamental laws of Hangary. And so it is, even now. There has happened size noshing contrary to this declaration on the part of the astion. No contrary law, no declaration isseed. Only one thing happened—a foreign power, Russel, cause with his armed bondsmen, and, aided powers with his armed bondsmen, and, aided powers with his armed bondsmen, and, aided powers of a while. Now, I put the question of America, can this violation of international law of America, earn this violation of international law of America, earn this violation of international law of the condendence? If not, then here I take my conditionable and the condendence of the condension of international law of the condension of internation of my law of international law of the condension of my law of the condension of the condension

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First. That, feeling interested in the maintenance First. That, feeling interested in the maintenance of the laws of nations, acknowledging the sovereign eight of every people to dispose of its own domestic night of every people to dispose of its own domestic night to be a violation of these with this sovereign right to be a violation of these laws of nations, the people of the United States—relief to respect and make respected these laws—described to respect and make respected these laws—described to respect and make respected these laws—described to the described to the laws, which, if reiterated, would a violation of these laws, which, if reiterated, would be a new violation, and would not be regarded indiffered the laws of the United States—that free laws force, invite your Government to act according fore, invite your Government to act accord-

ntain its right of commercial intercours one of Europe, whether they be in tion against their Governments or not of revolution against their Governments or not; int, with the view of approaching scenes on the jest of Europe, the people incites the Gov-mit take appropriate measures for the pro-of the trade of the people of the Mediterra-

That the people of the United States pro here of Hungary, so as I had the he dence of Hungary, so as I had the honor to I hope no hody can reproach me to have done any thing inconsistent with the high regards I own to the United States, or not appropriate cancily. I would regard it as a very judicious activation of the control of the control of Hungary, would form control of the cancel of Hungary, would form control of the cancel of Hungary, would form control of the cancel of the Chited of the cancel of the United of the cancel of the Chited of the cancel of the Chited of the cancel of the Chited of the cancel of the cancel of the Chited of the cancel of the s through the different parts of the United with the purpose to occasion appropriate meetapass such resolutions as I had the honory to suggest. So much for the generous peothe United States, in its public and political. We are the interest with in the United States is really insupposed to the care of many people of the care of t capacity.

capacity.

In meet with in the United States is really intended to become beneficial to the cause of my poor native land, then there is one humble wish more which I auxiously entertain. But that is a private business; it is a respectful appeal to the generous feelings of individuals. Gentlemen, I would rather starre than rely, for myself and family, on foreign aid; but, for my country's freedom, I would not be ashamed to go a begging from door to door. (Great chering.) Gentlemen, I mean financial aid; money thereing. ering.) Gentlemen, I mean anancial aid; money assist the cause of freedom and independence of marty. I took the advice of some kind friends if see lawful to express such a humble request, best I feel the honorable duty neither to offend nor vade your laws. I am told it is lawful. There s to see this, my humble wish, accom shed. The first is from spontaneous subscription, and the offerings of kind friends at my disposal, for benefit of my country's cause. The second is a the offerings of kind triends at my disposal, for neft of my country's cause. The second is a As to this loan, that is business of a more priate nature, which, to be carried on in an appropriate rate nature, which, to be carried on in an appropriate ray, requires private consultation in a more close rivile. So here I only mention that if there are such enerous men who are willing to enter into the idea, provided it will be arranged in an acceptable way, I would most humbly entreat them to enter into a priwould most humbly entreat them to enter into a private communication about the subject with me; and, secondly, I express my conviction that even this matter of loan could be efficiently promoted by the other measure of free, gratuitous subscriptions, which would afford my the means necessary for the practical initiaafford my the means the Now, as to these subscriptions. The idea was brought home to my mind by a blain but very generous letter, which I had the honor to receive, and which I beg to read. It is as fol-CINCINNATI, O., Friday, Nov. 14, 1851.

M. Louis Kossura, Governor of Hungary :Sir,-I have authorized the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New York, to hand you drafts on me for one thousand dollars. Respectfully yours, W. SMEAD.

I beg leave here publicly to return my most hum-I begieave here publicly to return my most num-ble thanks to the gentleman for his ample aid, and the delicate manner in which he offered it; and it came to my mind, that where one single individual is ready to make such sacrifices to my country's cause, there may, perhaps, be many who would give their there may, permaps, to many who want give after fauil share to it, if they were only apprised that it will be thankfully accepted, however small it may be. And it came to ray mind, then, that drops of millions make an ocean, and the United States number many millions of inhabitants, all attached, with warm feelings, to the principles of liberty, agglometric believe to the principles of liberty, agglometric believe to the principles of liberty, agglometric believe to the principles of liberty. warm feelings, to the principles of Hoerty, agglome-rated by single dollars, is even so one million of dol-lars, as if it were one single draft, to me yet more precinus, because it would practically show the sym-pathy at the people at large. I will consider it high-ity beneficial, should I be so happy to see that gener-ous men would form committees throughout the United States, to raise out of the free offerings of the people, some material aid to assist the second course of freedom and independence of Hungary. It is a delicate matter, gentlemen, for me to speak so. It is, erhaps, one of the greatest sacrifices to my country try-(Renewed cheering)-and readily will I under

try—(kenewed cheering)—and readily will I undergo even this torturing humiliation for her sake. Would I were so happy as your Washingron was, when, for your glorious country's sake, in the hour of your need, he slaw calted for money in France. Sir, I have done. Conscious of no personal merit, I came to your shores a poor, persecuted exile; but you poured upon me the triumph of a welcome such as the world has never yet seen—and why? Because you took me for the representative of that principle of liberty which find has destined to become iple of liberty which God has destined to be the common benefit of humanity; and it is a glorious sight to see a mighty, free, powerful people, con orth to greet with such a welcome the principle of the blessed for it. Your generous deed will be recorded through all posterity; and, as even now, m Europe's oppressed victims will raise their away to God for the ray of hope which you, this, your act, have thrown on the dark night of ther fac, even so, through all posterity, oppressed men look to your memory as a token of God, that there is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and to support its cause.

LETTER FROM RICHARD D. WEBB. DUBLIN, Nov. 17, 1851.

To Richard Indreses, Esq., Mayor of Southampton Sin-I beg to enclose a post-office order for one ound, as my contribution to the collection which is be placed at the disposal of M. Kossuth

for the Hungarian cause.

From the accounts I have seen in the papers of four own career, your independence of spirit and re-gard to principle, I am induced to hope for your averable notice of the following remarks:

M. Kossuth's public course, since his arrival in agland, and the ability he has displayed, have created towards him an amount of enthusiasm and respect which perhaps no man, and certainly no fateigner, ever secured in the same space of time. These sentiments have been perfectly spontaneous; they are not attributable to government influence, court favor, the commenance of the aristocracy, or to any thing but admiration for the man and interest in his cause. The feeling is national and hearty, equally honorable to England and to Kossuth.

It is of the utmost importance that this confidence t is of the utmost importance that this confidence

States, and this can only be effected by his strict ad-

erence to consistency while in that country.

In no respect has M. Kosauh's ability been more renderfully evinced than in his quickness of apprebsion, his readiness of perception of the con cated machinery of English society, his appreciation of the importance of our municipal institutions, his appreciations from our poets, and the amazing facility with which he comprehends the state of national and even of local public opinion amongst us.

This being the case, when he visits the United States, nobedy will believe that he can remain ignorant, that the great republic contains a nation of

rant, that the great republic contains a nation of bondmen nearly as numerous as the Magyars, and that their condition as to civil rights is as much belos that of the Neapolitans as the Neapolitans are below the people of England. I allude to the three and a half millions of slaves, whilst the half million of free colored. of free colored people are not much better circumstanced, being despised and oppressed to a degree homble in a professedly free and Christian mation.

The hatory of the world presents no other instance of a system of seals. of a system of such oppression, so maintained by the laws, public opinion, and physical force of such a aston. One half of the people of the Union, the laws that the slave states, are kept in continual hot water by the dread of service insurrections. Those of the free states are corrected by their false. These of the free states are corrupted by their false position as assistant juilors of the south. For the sake of union with the slaveholders, they are obliged to assist him in retaining possession of his human chitals.

This state of things cannot be maintained without Anna acte of things cannot be maintained without continual resistance on the part of the slaves, and of the true lovers of justice in the United States. It is applied by the slaveholders and their abettors in power, by passing and upholding laws altogether alien to the genius or even to the existence of liberty. For example, the recent Fuoritive Slave Law ry. For example, the recent Fugitive Slave Law makes the whole Union, including all its free states and free territories, one vast hunting ground, on which any fugitive may be pursued and re-captured, and every free citizen, no matter how he abhors

slavery, is liable to be summoned, under penalty of a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months, to assist in the capture. Kossuth, himself, might be called upon in this way, immediately on landing; for fugitive slaves are in no part of the Union more likely to be pursued than in New York, and nowhere is the pro-slavery spirit mere dou mant than among the merchants and leading men of that great city. Cass, Webster, Clay and Frilmore hold their places as nominees of the slavocracy of the

than among the merchants and provided in their places as nominees of the slavocracy of the United States, about 120,000 in number, and who by their union, activity, and influence, control the deatiny and shape the policy of the republic.

A great portion of the people of the free States will welcome Kossuth as he has been welcomed here, heartily, spontaneously, disinterestedly; but her statesmen and her rulers will only try, as the American phrase is, to make capital out of him, and to ican phrase is, to make capital out of him, and to ican phrase is, 'to make capital out of him,' and to hide, under a pretence of zeal for a great foreigner and his cause, their own-hostility to impartial liberty

at home.
It is of the atmost consequence to M. Kossuth's It is of the armost consequence to M. Kossum's true fame, and European influence, that he should be aware of this state of things, that for the sake of a hollow support from the main pillars of Ameicean slavery, he should not withhold his indignant protest against the oppression practised in the United States,

infinitely exceeding the injustice, cruelty, and insolence of all the crowned heads of Europe.

Let M. Kossuth accept the welcome and the hospitality of the United States; let him express his gratitude for the kindness he receives, and his hope for future assistance to the cause of liberty in Europe but let him not ignore American slavery. Let him but let him not ignore American slavery. Let him, on the contrary, resolutely protest against it, and evince that his consistency and his moral courage are equal to his talents and his illustrious reputation.—
True, he may thus lose some of his fair-weather friends, and the good-will of those who would cover their own shane by the help of his great name; but he will exalt himself to a height of moral sublimity and heroism receive consider among men. Let him and heroism rarely equalled among men. Let him raise his powerful voice in behalf of three millions of patriots in a land of freedom. Let him do so for

In his career in Hungary, his captivity, his return his arrival in England, and his course while there, he has lad no warmer sympathizer, no more delighted admirer than myself. I visited England merely to see him and listen to his voice, and I shall exceedingly rejoice if he withstand any temptation to join in with the oppressors of the most pelted and down-tradden race on earth, for the sake of any conceivable help these tyrants can or may hold out to the trampled nations of Europe. Let him not do evil that

good may come.

I am confident that these considerations cannot fail to strike you, and I therefore rely upon your bringing them before M. Kossuth, with that earnestness which their importance to his reputation for consistency, fearlessness, and fidelity to liberty, demands.

I am, very respectfully, yours, RICHARD D. WEBB.

In behalf of the entire colored population of the country, 'neeled, meted out and tradden under foot,' we proffer their warmest thanks to their philanthropic friend and advocate in Dublin, for thus com mending them to the sympathy and remembrance of the great Hungarian fugitive from Austrian tyranny. Whether Kossuth ever saw this letter, we are not informed; but we have no doubt that he saw it, or at least that the substance of it was communicated to him. Alas! for the result.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, DEC. 19, 1851.

KOSSUTH FALLEN! -

The die is east. All speculation is now at an end, as to the position Kossurn means to maintain on the slavery question in the United States. He means to By law the fugitives from stripes and fetters, be deaf, dumb, and blind, in regard to it! Like recreant Father Mathew, to subserve his own pur- From murderous tyrants and their vile abettors, poses, and secure the favor of a slaveholding and slave-breeding people, he skulks-he dodges-he plays fast and loose-he refuses to see any stain on the American character, any inconsistency in pretending to adore liberty and at the same time multiplying human beings for the auction block and the slave shambles ! It is not for him to ' meddle' with any thing in this country-not even so far as to ex-press an apinion-O no! But he enforces it upon us as a religious duty, to interpose nationally for the liberation of Hungary, by threatening Austria and Russia, that if they do not stand a loof, and let the Hungarians do as they please in the management of their own affairs, we will add to our threats blows, and let slip the dogs of war! Beautiful consistency! O, this is pitiable !

In addition to reiterated declarations in his speeches, since he landed at New York, that he did not mean to get 'entangled' in any of our domestic affairs-in--he has published the following brief but significant Address, the meaning of which needs no elucidation, either at the North or the South. It is a palpable

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having come to the United States to avail my self, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European Continent, before the great Republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any eign interference; that I, therefore, shall not med-dle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause, not to do any thing in respect to myself, that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing

sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule, which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic con-Cerns or party questions. L. KOSSUTH.
New York, Dec. 12, 1851.

What! with more than three millions of the people in the United States clanking their fetters in his Yet first, for this, thou shalt be execrated ear, possessed as property, and herded with brutes, has Kossuth not a word of sympathy to give themnot one rebuke to bestow upon this guiltiest of all oppressive nations? No! And yet it is but one word, Thy hopes for Hungary be dissipated; out one rebuke, from his lips, that the enslaved and their friends ask! Forcibly does the Hon. E. L. Keyes editor of the Dedham Gazette, say- Kossuth has decided that he will take no part, nor even allude to the great crime which curses our country far more infamously than Hapsburg curses Hungary; but he will find, before he leaves, that we need his assistance as much as he does ours, and that he cannot obtain ours until we shall be relieved of an oppression more galling and tyrannical than that of Haynau.'

For an illustration of the performance of 'the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted by special request,' see on our last page an account of ar interview with Kossuth by a Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and also by a O be not dumb, to thy reproach undying delegation of colored citizens, together with their addresses and his replies.

THE RESOLUTION OF WELCOME TO KOSSUTH. The following is the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Seward, and adopted, after a protracted diseussion, by a vote of 39 to 6:-

Be it resolved, &c., That Congress, in the name of the people of the United States, give to Louis Kos-suth a cordial welcome to the capitol and the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the President of the United States.

In the House of Representatives it passed, 118 to 16.

From the Liberty Bell for 1852.

The tempest-greetings of a mighty throng -The civic fete, with toast, and speech, and song -The grand 'All hail I' of a rejoicing nation, A million times repeated, loud and long -

II.

Can one lone voice, all tremulous with feeling, Be heard by thee, O glorified Kossuts, To all thy noblest attributes appealing, As one who knows Oppression's bitter fruit; And to thy listening ear the truth revealing. When sycophants and cowards all are mute? 111

My claims for sudience thou wilt not discredit, For they are based on kindred love of Right; And as for Liberty, world-wide to spread it, I, too, have suffered outrage, scorn and slight; Known what the dungeon is, yet not to dread it, And still am zealous in the moral fight.

Thou dreaded foe of Austrian oppression, With earnest love of liberty imbued, ace though America's strong intercession Thy liberation has at last ensued, T is meet thou comest here to give expression To thy sincere and heartfelt gratitude.

But, while thy obligation thus admitting. O let it not thy generous soul ensuare! Act thou, while here, a manly part, befitting Thy name and fame as one to do and dare, Whate'er the peril of the hour, - acquitting Thyself right valiantly, a champion rare.

Is it for thee to deal in glowing fiction? To call this land great, glorious and free? To take no note of its and dereliction From all that constitutes true liberty?

To feel upon thy spirit no restriction By aught that thou canst learn, or hear, or see?

While this republic thou art warmly thanking, For aiding thee once more to breathe free air. Phree million slaves their galling chains are clanking Heart-broken, bleeding, crushed beyond compare, At public sale with swine and cattle ranking,

The wretched victims of complete despair! VIII.

The government that thou art now extolling, As well-deserving measureless applause, By its strong arm these millions are enthralling, And persecuting those who plead their cause O, rank hypocrisy, and guilt appalling ! Like Dreco's code, in blood are writ its laws.

For 't is by law the father, son, and brother, Know nought of filial or parental ties; By law the sister, daughter, wife, and mother, Must claim no kindred here beneath the skies; All, at the fiendish bidding of another

Their God-given rights must basely sacrifice.

Who seek, like thee, a refuge safe and sure Are hunted over mountain, plain and moor; Dragged back to slavery, as absconding debtors, To toil, like brutes, while life and strength endur-

By law, 'tis criminal the slave to pity, To give him food and shelter from his foes; For him no hiding-place in town or city; And they are branded as a vile banditti. Who for his freedom nobly interpose

Behold what scenes are in our courts transpiring! Behold on trial placed the good and brave For disobedience to the law requiring

That he whom God made free should be a slave! Arraigned as traitors with a zeal untiring, And, if convicted, hurried to the grave

Thou hast proclaimed, in tones like ringing clarion, That freedom is the gift of God to all; That as a man, not as a mere Hungarian, In its desence thou 'It bravely stand or fall; For Jew and Greek, for Scythian and Barbarian, Alike are summoned by its trumpet-call.

XIV. take thee at thy word, out-spoken hero! Forget not those who are in bondage here; For our humanity now stands at zero, And threatens utterly to disappear; Rebuke each merciless plantation Nero; Reprove our land in accents loud and clear !

XV. While praising us wherein we are deserving, Tell us our faults, - expose our crime of crimes ; Be as the needle to the pole unswerving, And true to Freedom's standard in all climes; Thus many a timid heart with courage nerving To meet the mighty conflict of the times.

XVI. Say slavery is a stain upon our glory, Accursed of Heaven, and by the earth abhorred Show that our soil with negro blood is gory, And certain are the judgments of the Lord; So shall thy name immortal be in story, And thy fidelity the world applaud.

XVII. By those who now in crowds around the press; Thy visit shall be sternly reprobated; Thy friends and flatterers grow less and less; America shall curse thee, and not bless.

XVIII. But if, alas! thy country's sad condition,

And need of succor, a pretence be made, Why from thy lips should fall no admonition Lest she should lose our sympathy and aid; No blessing can attend thy selfish mission -The cause of freedom thou wilt have betrayed XIX.

O, shall the millions here in bondage sighing, Branded as beasts, and scourged with bloody whips The 'property' of tyrants God-defying, Hear not one word of pity from thy lips? And thy great fame save from a dire eclipse!

XX. Courage, Kossurn! Be true - fear not the trial! Pluck out thy right eye, and thy right hand lose Though on thy head be poured out every vial, To wear a padlock on thy lips refuse! And thau shalt gain, through lofty self-denial, A brighter crown than all the world can cho

Boston, Dec. 10, 1851. Since these lines were written, Kossuth has

For the Liberator. THE AMERICAN SLAVE TO KOSSUTE

BY W. E. CHANNIN Where the dark Danube proudly runs Mayhap your heart, your hope may be; There live your hothers,—noble ones,— For whom you crossed the rolling sea.

And many a vine-clad cottage stands, And peasant hearts throb aching there; You pray, you weep, you lift your hands To God,—for life, for light, your prayer.

You think of your dear sister's form, Crushed by the impious Haynau's blow; Your feelings true, your heart so warm, Feel, then, for us, feel for our wo!

Slaves in the land of Freedom bright, Slaves on the wild Missouri's side, And Texan vales in sunny light, Slaves on the old Potomac's tide!

The lash we feel, the chains we wear,-God of the Free! shall Kossuth come. Nor strike for us, and empty air Pour from his mouth for his lost home?

Awake! thou burning Magyar soul! Strike for thy brother slaves in view ! Then calmly shall the ocean roll, Nor vex thy heart, so warm and true.

Where are our wives ?-- to torture sold !

Kidnapped our children,-love disgraced! Hope, home, affection, all for gold At once torn out, and life effaced. O Kossuth ! Magyar ! Man, at last !

Betray us not, nor let there be Our curses lingering on thy past, Our hate a household thing for thee Are we not men ?- are we not slaves ?

By the dark Danube there's no more: Thy brothers found right glorious graves Along his wild, romantic shore: And we would die-but galls the chain :

Die-but in prisons foul our lot :

By inches killed, the wretch's pain,

Who, dying, lives by all forgot. Strike, then, for us, with thought and prayer, God give thee power, most noble heart ! Nor waste thy words on empty air, But, flying slave, take the slave's part !

BLOODHOUNDS TURNING SPANIELS. BY SHARPSTICK.

The city of New York has this month made en thusiastic demonstrations in welcome of Kossuth. The same city last year mobbed the American Anti-Slavery Society. Now, Kossuth's obvious merit is, that he struggled for human liberty, and sacrificed ease and the favor of the powerful to promote it. The Anti-Slavery Society likewise struggle for human liberty, and their sacrifices to promote it are neither few nor insignificant. Why, then, is the former feasted and flattered, and the latter interrupted and insulted? Why do the New Yorkers grasp with shake the other hand, doubled up, in the faces of the Abolition patriots? How can they fork over a few dollars of their spare cash to help Eastern runa-Kossuth at the stake?' Is emancipation a good thing for foreign serfs, and not a good thing for domestic slaves? Does a transfer of five thousand miles give moral principle such a jolt as to turn it bottom-side up? Is a certain course of conduct glorious on the the Hudson? Can he be deserving of the highest honor who tried to check that woman-whipping, child-stealing, fugitive-hunting citizen, Haynau, in the clime of the Carpathians, and those be deserving of abuse and violence who try to check the woman whipping, child-stealing, fugitive-hunting citizens, that out-Haynau Haynau in the clime of the Alle-

The fact is, these Gothamite editors and officers are hypocritical. They want to curry favor with the Goddess of Liberty, and be recognised as her true worshippers, while defacing her temples and stoning her priests. And they imagine-being a shrewd set of fellows-that they can hoodwink that fair deity. They confidently expect to pass themselves off as original, true-blue, dyed-in-the-wool disciples of hers. will make her forget the ruthlessness of their late deeds; that she is as easily reconciled as the God of Calvinism, who, if merely prayed to in Christ's name, snatches the vilest sinner from hell's jaws in a twinkling. But I think she won't be propitiated by any such mock ceremony as getting up an occasional 'hurrah' over an Old World spostle of human rights. She will tell them, with a stern brow and a piercing voice, to do whatever lies in their power to assist th New World apostles of human rights first, or they have no business in her church. Active, living goodness, and not mumbling a dead creed, is her chief requirement of membership. Toasting and banqueting and saying smooth sentences to Louis Kossuth m't be regarded as acceptable service from those who were engaged in seizing and chaining and passing harsh sentences on Henry Long.

LABORS IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Nonway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., }

After leaving Boston, on Friday, Nov. 28, we ar

rived at Rockton, Herkimer county, New York, on

FRIEND GARRISON,-

the 29th, and were met by our friend Griffin, who conducted us (Parker Pillsbury and myself) to the house of Josb Petrie, where we found an excellent home, among the truest of friends, during our stay in the place. We staid here two days, and held four tolerably well attended meetings. At our third ses- Fleury. sion, Judge Beardsly attempted to get up some little opposition to the Convention, by making a speech of about an hour's length, in which he endeavored to show that the 'read, write and cypher' folks of Massachusetts need not send their agents to New York to teach the New Yorkers their duty, religiously or politically, touching slavery; and told us frankly, we had better go home and mind our own business. The Judge is a Hunker Democrat, and, of course, felt

Episcopal Church. Thanks are due to our friends lady riding in the parks; together with birds, beasts, Brockett, Spofford, Faville, Hewett, and families, for buffaloes, fairies and fairy-like ladies; all displayed

their kindness to us and aid to the cause.

December 4th, we passed on to Salisbury Centre, December 4th, we passed on to Salisbury Centre, you have before you a melee, capable of interesting where we found but very little sympathy, and that from very few persons. At our last evening meeting he most indifferent, instructing the best informed, and from very few persons. At our last evening meeting here, which was held in the Union Church, a lawyer, winter.

by the name of Smith—the only lawyer of the vil-lage—came to the defence of the Church, but was so rowdyish, uncivil, and fiendish in his conduct, that -slavery church members present (excepting a few Methodists, who were among the rowdies) hung their heads for shame; exhibiting, to my mind, one of the most extraordinary cases of total depravity that ever came under my observation. The meet ing was thus broken up-Parker not having spoke at all-and we left the people (excepting our friends) to reflect upon their own misconduct.

On the 6th of December, by the aid of Truen and Thomas Cole, we journeyed to Norway, where we held four successive meetings in the Presbyterian Church. In this place, we found some good friends and many others who were disposed to take the sub ject fully into consideration.

On Sunday, we had a goodly number of church

members at our meeting during the day, many of them feeling dissatisfied with their position. At the same time that sinners, in the Methodist and Baptist churches of the village, were inquiring what they should do to be saved from the vengeance of a sec tarian God, and admitted to their churches, there were church members at the anti-slavery meeting, inquiring what they should do to be saved from the coming destruction of the American Church. More

hereafter. Yours for the right, LEWIS FORD.

THE EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, AT ASSEMBLY HALL. OVER THE DEPOT OF THE WORCESTER

RAIL ROAD. (ALBANY STREET,) Opened on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, at 11 o'clk.

A. M. The Committee have much pleasure in announcin to their friends, that it has never before been in their power to present so varied and beautiful a collection of articles as on the present occasion. Owing to increased exertions on the part of friends in Great Britain, and the residence of several of our Committee of the Continent, we trust that the Bazaar of the pres ent year will, in utility, variety and beauty, surpass all its predecessors.

We will enumerate a few of the articles, premising that we are prevented, by want of time, from giving a more elaborate description :-

Sofa, Carriage, Toilet, Elbow and Pin Cushions, o very description, silk, velvet, merino, richly em broidered and plain; the Scotch Shawls heretofor so much admired for their beauty and fineness, including one sent from Edinburgh for exhibition at th Crystal Palace; every variety of Berlin wool Work knitted, netted and crochetted, for ladies' and children's wear; Scarfs, Caps and Handkerchiefs, knitted Boots, Shoes and Stockings, for children, of every va riety and color; children's Dresses, in silk, calico an merino, the latter plain and richly embroidered Cloaks and Bonnets, exquisite Honiton Lace, Dolle one hand the palm of the Hungarian patriot, and plain and in costume; very beautiful Affghan Blankets, of all sizes; Tidies, of all descriptions, some i entirely new styles; Table Covers in silk patch work Aprons of silk and satin, plain and embrodered : Bas ways, and subscribe many dollars to hurass South- ket Work of several descriptions, including some of ern runaways? How can they (as Gree'ey express. great fineness and beauty, contributed by the inmates es it) 'go their length for freedom in Burope, and of the Blind Asylum in England; ladies' and chil. twice their length for bondage in America?-laud a dren's Polkas, Garden Chairs, or Camp Stools; emwhite Kossuth to the skies, and almost burn a black broidered Covers for chairs and ottomans, exquisite Swiss Wood Work, Bohemian Glass, drawings in crayons and water colors, Portraits and Autographs of distinguished Individuals, rare Spanish Books, con tributed by B. B. Wiffin; every variety of De La Rues' celebrated Stationery; Bog Oak Ornaments banks of the Danube, and infamous on the banks of Articles in Papier Mache, Ornaments in Ivory and Roman Pearl : Paintings on Ivory, Perfumery, Foreign Confectionery, Fancy Soaps, and a great assortment of useful clothing.

We refer our readers to the article below for a description of one of the most costly and magnificent articles that the Bazaar contains, the folding Screen from Leeds. To see this, were alone a sufficient in

lucement to visit the Bazaar.

The Liberty Bell, containing articles from the pens of distinguished writers, both foreign and American, will be published on the morning of the 18th.

ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. MARY MAY. LYDIA D. PARKER. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, LOUISA LORING, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. HENRIETTA. SARGENT, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ELIZABETH A. COTTON.

Extract of a letter from an English friend. few of the chief interesting points and figures in the large Screen contributed by the Leeds Ladies,

for the Boston Anti-Slavery Bazaar-Oct., 1851. The four little impersonations of the Seasons are from statues of the Queen's children, (Victoria's,) taken in those characters by 'Mary Thornycroft.' Winter, the Prince of Wales; Spring, the Princes Alice; Summer, the Princess Royal; Autumn, the Prince Alfred.

The two large groups containing the blind figure 'The Young Gardeners,' from a painting by a

English artist. The Chocolate Girl, from the Dresden Gallery. 'The Nymph of the Waterfall,' from a painting by

'The Grape Gathering of Capu,' from a painting b Rudolf Lehmann. [This is a single female figure.] 'John Knox administering the Sacrament,' fro an unfinished painting by Sir D. Wilkie.

'Titian in his Study,' from a painting by Rober 'Cupid Disarmed,' from a painting by W. Hilton.

Hogarth's Laughing Audience. 'Lady Jane Peel,' for obtaining permission to en rrave whom, Sir Thos, Lawrence received £150. Many of the above are selected from the Art Un-

The following description of the Screen was given by

'On entering the room, what a confused mass very much disturbed; but on his taking his sent, beauties are spread before us !-confused for an in-Parker arose, and disposed of the subject, man and stant, but examination soon discloses order amid apall, (he being only a judge and lawyer,) in a very parent carelesanesa, arrangement where all seems left summary manner, occupying not more than one min-ute, and bringing down loud cheers from all parts of the house; the judge, at the same time, rendering all the lovely English woman, in all the charms of dopossible assistance by making himself scarce, not mestic life, the cathedrals and college edifices of Engeven stopping to put on his hat or closk until he had land, together with the most recent edifices of the got out of the way of the 'read, write and cypher' Metropolis of England, and the principal and princeboys of Massachusetts. Thus the matter ended tri- ly cities of the provinces, the marble representation of all that has charmed the ages, from Diana down On Monday, Dec. 1st, by the aid of Zenas Brock- to the children of Her Majesty; the cottage homes of ett, we reached Manheim, where we held an evening England, and the lordly seats of her nobility; the meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church. meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

dances of the foreign peasantry, and the manly games
December 2d, after passing a very pleasant night of our own yeomanry; her Majesty, (Queen Victoat the anti-slavery home of Z. Brackett, we journeyed ris,) now surrounded by her Ministry, now relaxing to Brockett's Bridge, where we spent two days, and at the Opera, and now amid the caresses of her famiheld four very interesting meetings in the Methodist ly; the winner at the principal horse races, and the on the richest searlet and blue, you may imagine the

ANTI-BLAVERY LADIES, You are again called upon to bring up your gifts and your offerings and sacrifice upon the altar of Freedom. Let all come of willing hearts, and let her who cannot bring to the temple a lemb, bring a turtle dove, or a young pigeon.

When you are forbidden by the laws of your coun-

try to give bread to the weary one fleeing from bondage, seek other outlets to your charity; send food to the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, and it shall be sold for his nefit, and in this way aid and comfort him. Contributions from every article that is found upon your table, in your cellars and larders, will be thankfully received, and made over to the slave's account.

The history of the past year ought not to weaken your endeavors, but nerve you, rather, for greater efforts. Women can do much; even the most humble can at least set apart something from their skill and toil, for this cause; and if they have kept themselves informed of the conflict that is now going on be tween Preedom and Slavery-if they see Slavery every where rampant in our country, they will be glad thus to manifest their sympathy with the wronged, and their appreciation of the right.

As many of the anti-slavery ladios, who have heretofore contributed refreshments very liberally to the Boston Bazaar, may this year, on account of their proximity to Worcester, pour in their streams of benevolence upon the heart of the Commonwealth, the Fair at Worcester being nearly simultaneous with the one in Boston, it is hoped that other individuals and towns, who are nearer the latter, or brought near by railroads, will pour their charitable contributions into Boston, the heart of the anti-slavery enterprise. From them, an extra supply will be expected of milk, butter, cheese, cakes, cold meats, pies, coffee, tea, sugar, bread, apples, candies, &c. &c., for the loud calls REFRESHMENT TABLE of the Boston

RALLY TO THE BAZAAR POR THE RES-CUE OF THE BLACK HUNGARIANS OF AMERICA AND THE PLVING KOSSUTUS PURSUED BY BLOODHOUNDS!!!

The Anti-Slavery Bazaar is now open in the and Assembly Hall in Albany Street. It presents besides the most brilliant attractions) a true test of the actual amount of genuine sympathy that is felt in this section for down-trodden humanity. Swell its receipts to an unprecedented sum by your donations and purchases, O friends of liberty, without regard to complexional distinctions! Do ALL YOU CAN!

OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY AND COUN-TRY, who have any spare clothing, suitable for the necessities of those whom this nation robs and op-presses, will please remember that we have frequent calls from this class of persons. Any articles of either men's or women's wearing apparel may be sent to the anti-slavery office, 21 Cornhill.

Two Mex are here, who desire to obtain places for the winter. One of them is qualified to do out-ofdoors work generally; the other is accustomed to in-door work. Early application is desirable.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON TRIALS ABANDONED.—
The treason trials at Philadelphia were brought to an abrupt termination by the rendition of a verdict of Nor Guilly in the case of Castner Hannaway. The jury were absent but a few moments.

In the Circuit Court, Dec. 12th, application was made for the discharge of all the prisoners in custody for being concerned in the Christiana riot. The District Attorney announced that all will be held to answer the minor offence of mixtements, and those

swer the minor offence of misdemeaner, and those against whom detainers have been acre, and those detainers have been entered by the Lancaster county, will be sent there authorities of Lancaster county, will be to take their trials for murder, or to await such action as may be determined on. The District Attorney said he was determined distinctly to test the question whether a refusal to aid the officers was not such a forcible resistance to the law as is recognised by it.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

NEW SERIES. PLYMOUTH.

Saturday Evening and Sunday, Dec. 20 and 21. In connection with meeting of Old Colony Anti-lavery Society See Notice.

GEORGETOWN, (Essex Co.) Saturday Evening and Sunday, Dec. 27 and 28. This meeting will be attended by George W. Pat-nam, and Alonzo J. Grover, Agents of the Massachu-setts A. S. Society.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. FOREFATHERS DAY!

The approaching anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Forefathers will be celebrated by the members and friends of the Old Colony A. S. Society, in Old Plymouth, on the 20th and 21st of December, 1851. The abolitionists of Plymouth County have, in their celebrations of this eventful day heretofore made the occasion one of deep and stirring interest and worthy of the heroic deeds of their Pilgrim Fathers. The present meeting will, undoubtedly, be of equal interest and importance. All persons, without equal interest and importance. All persons, we noted distinction of sect or party, are invited to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations. Abolitionists throughout the State are particularly invited to be

present.
The following persons have engaged to be present:
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund
Quincy, Charles L. Remond, C. C. Burleigh, N.
H. Whiting, and James N. Buffum.

ROURNE SPOONER. President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, Nov. 30, 1851.

The DAY-the occasion-the owner-should not these suffice to summon at Plymouth Rock, like a strong bugle-blast, the friends of impartial liberty throughout Plymouth and the neighboring Counties Who needs to be quickened in a crisis like this? O for a double portion of the fearless, self-sacrificing, indomitable spirit of the Mayflower Pilgrims, to sid and strengthen us in our protracted struggle with the demoniacal Slave Power of our country!

The train leaves the Old Colony Depot, in Boston, on Saturday, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M., and at half past 4, P. M. There will be no extra train, and no reduction of fare.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM and ALONEO J. GROVER, Agents of the Massachuaetts Anti-Slavery Society, are now in Essex County, and will hold evening neetings at the times and places indicated below:

Hamilton, Topsfield, Ipswich, Rowley, Friday, December 19.
Tuesday, 23.
Wednesday, 24.
Thursday, 25. and at Georgetown on Saturday evening, and through the day Sunday, 27 and 28.

TO THE LADIES.

A MONG the many improvements of the day, the one for the better promotion of female comfort in a most critical period of life occupies a prominent part. Those ladies who regard comfort, purity and delicacy, as worthy of their attention, will be pleased to learn that their wants can be attended to by

MRS. M. CHOATE,

MIDWIFE AND PHYSICIAN, an educated practitioner, and a graduate of the Boston Female Medical School. She will also attend to diseases peculiar to her sex, and spare no pains to render herself attentive and skilful in her profession.

To No. 20 Bennet street, Boston.

December 19

Phrenology.

DR. N. WHEELER WILL continue his lectures on this subject, accompanied by a public examination of heads, every Saturday evening, at Chapman Hall, Chapman Pisce, leading out of School street, commencing at 7.1-20'-clock. Admittance 12.1-2 cents for a gentleman and lady. Office for professional examinations and verbal or written delineations of character, including charts, 265 Washington street, Boston. Classes formed to teach the science of Phronology.

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For the Liberator. THE NEGRO.

BY W. HATHAWAY. No spot where the black man can live, No shelter to which he can flee; No home that protection can give, In all this wide land of the free; No mountain, no hillock or glen, No island, no valley or plain, Where Negroes may stand up as men, Where Blacks are not bound with a chain

No refuge for them but the grave, No help but the rest of the tomb; The Negro is ever a slave, His sun ever shrouded in gloom. The winds of the South bear his groan, The breeze of the North bears his sigh, He has neither friends nor a home, But Home and the Friend that's on high.

But, Afric, brood not o'er the past, Gaze into the future afar, Though darkness be over it cast, Beyond, there is beaming a star. Thou shortly shalt see it arise, To brighten thy earth with its blaze, To scatter the gloom of thy skies, And bring to thee haleyon days.

Though God is a being of love, His justice to man shall not cease; Thy prayers have ascended above, And then shalt have answers of peace. But wee to the nation whose laws Have given no comfort nor rest, When God shall remember the cause Of those who are sorely oppressed ! Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1851.

KOBSUTH.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Type of two mighty continents! combining he strength of Europe with the warmth and glov Of Asian song and prophecy—the shining Of Orient splendors over Northern snow ! Who shall receive him? Who, unblushing, speak Welcome to him, who, while he strove to break The Austrian's chain from Magyar necks, struck off, At the same blow, the fetters of the serf, And reared the altar of his father-land On the broad base of justice, and thereby Lifting to Heaven a pure and honest hand, Mocked not the God of Battles with a lie! Who shall be Freedom's mouth-piece ? Who shall giv Her welcoming cheer to the Great Fugitive? Not he, who, all her sacred trusts betraying, Is scourging back to Slavery's hell of pain The swarthy Kossuths of our land again! Not he, whose utterance now, from lips designed The bugle-march of Liberty to wind, And call her hosts beneath the breaking light-The keen reveille of her morn of fight-Is but the deep bass of the blood-hound's baying, The brute's hoarse howl behind the bondman's flight Oh! for the tongue of him who lies at rest

of the West! * It can scarcely be necessary to say, that there are ements in the character and history of the great lungarian leader eminently worthy of the admiration of even those who question the expediency and right-fulness of an appeal to the sword for the redress of

That Old World Wrong has given the Young World

In Quincy's shade of patrimonial trees,

Last of the Puritan Tribunes, and the best!

And hail the coming of the noblest guest

To lend a voice to Freedom's sympathies,

From the N. Y. Evening Post. A WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

Once in an age a mind appears, That seems by will of Heaven ordained To gather in the thoughts of years, And show to man what man hath gained.

And, he he martyr at the stake, Or hero on the well-fought field. Millions do battle for his sake, And know not to retreat or yield.

But, saining on the Future still. Old errors fall before their way-Like clouds before the sun, until

The morning broadens into day. Such was our Washington, who stood Before mankind, with purpose high, And showed them how to carve the good

From forth the age then rolling by. Since his, no name in patriot ranks Hath shown with milder, steadier ray, Nor more deserved the bondman's thanks,

Than his who is our guest to-day. A welcome, then, to our free land. Unto the Magyar, tried and true Though foiled himself, the good he planned The Puture yet shall carry through !

From the Evening Post. KOSSUTH.

BY JAMES LINEN.

Give the Magyar a welcome, ye sons of the free, Since his life is devoted O Freedom to thee! Bless the hero that comes to her blood-purchased soil, Where no king can enslave, and no tyrant despoil.(1)

Give the Magyar a welcome with heart and with hand, Where each man is a monarch who lives in the land Let him feel that the flag which floats o'er him in

Wraps the brave in its starry folds, graceful and wide. Though he comes not in pomp, though he comes not

To be gazed at by crowds for a brief passing hour, There's a halo around him, a spell in his name, That may yet the down-trodden of Europe inflame. Though he hears not the drum and the bugle of war, Let the winds waft the shouts of his welcome afar;

They may wake the hushed spirit of Freedom again And her songs be re-echoed on mountain and plain. Hard on Hungary's neck rests the Autocrat's heel; Deep in Hungary's heart reeks the Austrian's steel; people are crushed, and her banners are riven,-Oh! why sleep the bolts of the vengeance of Heaven? Perjured monarchs may prate, and their minions de-

The soul-strivings of millions with Right on their side They may stagger with blood like the drunkard with

But where shall their thrones be when freemen com

Sooner waves of the ocean their murmurs may cease Or the tiger in mercy its victim release, Bre the despots of Europe would slacken the yoke Till shivered to atoms by Freedom's bold stroke.

Then, O welcome brave Kossuth, ye favored of earth. For he fought like your sires for the land of his birth; May the flame that he kindled unquenchably burn, Until Honor and Glory shall hail his return. New York, Dec. 2, 1851.

Three millions three hundred thousand chattel aves in this country, and yet 'no tyrant to despoil,' d 'each man is a monarch'!!!-Ed. Lib.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL OF WOMAN HOOD:

An Essay read by SALLIE HOLLY, at the Comment Exercises of the Ladies' Department of Oberlin College, August 26th, 1851.

'I saw her upon nearer view.
A spirit, yet a woman too!
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller between life and death.
The reason firm, the temperate will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect Woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command,
And yet a spirit still, and bright,
With something of an angel light.'
Wondsworth.

HANS CREINTIAN ANDERSON tells a beautiful and richly significant story of 'The Ugly Duck,' that was so frightfully homely in her personal appearance that other ducks declined associating with her. So, after a few weeks' life of uncomfortable disquiet, and trials that painfully lacerated her tender sensibilities, she resolved to leave home and seek fortune elsewhere. Accordingly, one day she set out, and patiently pursued her journey until nightfall, when, yorn and weary with the fatigue and 'dust of travel,' she found herself before the open door of a small hut, and humbly asked admittance. She was kindly received and hospitably entertained. The inmates of the hut proved to be a cat, a hen, and an old lady. After a good night's repose, the little duck awoke much refreshed. In the morning, as she was standing looking out of the open door, she observed that, at a little distance off, a river of clear, sparkling water rolled by. Then, turning to the hen, with a countenance all beaming with enthusiastic joy, as if it was in her nature to expect sympathy, she announced her desire to have the luxury of a swim upon its delightful surface, already fluttering her wings in glad anticipation. Whereupon, the hen, with a look of unbounded surprise, and with dignified gravity of deportment, declared she had never in her life heard any one talk in such style before; and that, for impropriety and absurdity, it exceeded any thing which had come to her knowledge. She entreated the little duck not to think of any such extraordinary conduct, especially while with them. . It would be a town talk'- People would think her erazy'- She would bring odium upon the whole family.' 'You don't see,' continued the hen, 'the eat, nor the old lady, to say nothing of myself, behaving in that kind of way.' . O, but,' put in the little duck, 'it is so delightful to feel the clear water splashing and tossing and sparkling over my head and My whole nature craves it. 'Nonsense,' replied the hen, 'it is all ridiculous, romantic non sense. Besides, don't you know that it is very im pertinent and unbecoming in a little duck like you, of such short experience of life, to set up to have any opinion of your own upon the subject. Look at the cet and the old lady, to say nothing of myself. You don't hear any of us wishing to go into the water.' And then the story goes on, informing us how, in after life, the ugly (and, to the hen, ultra) little duck, comes out a large, beautiful, white swan!

To our minds, this hen not inaptly represents that class of persons, who, through misapprehension, and entire want of appreciation of the wants and necessities of woman's nature, gravely assume to mark out her sphere, and limit the boundaries of her action. Woman, in attempting to assume the responsibilities of an individual-in attempting to emancipate herself from long-cherished dependence upon her brother, has been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented, as being antagonistic to man. Antagonism to man is no part of the woman's rights reformer's doctrines. They hold that every influence that increases the strength of her mind-that every influence that broadens the sphere of her activities, adds a proportional strength and breadth to the mind and action of man. There is no clashing among all the higher and nobler interests of man and woman. All are in grand and beautiful consonance and harmony with each other. The well-being and elevation of one are mutually dependent upon those of the other; and if restraint is imposed upon either in any department of being, just so much of the life and energy of the other is crippled in the same or some other department of his being. All human interests are identical. In the words of James Russell Lowell-

> · Laboring man and laboring woman Have one glory, and one shame; Every thing that 's done inhuman Injures all of them the same.'

That prevalent opinions and customs are highly un-

ral and philanthropic minds of the age. True culture,

The full and free action of all the best attributes of in woman as in man, consists in the full and free development of individual character, regulated by individual perception of what is true and of what is good. This individual responsibility is rarely acknowledged, even by the most refined, as necessary to the spiritual progress of woman. I once heard an Address to Ludies, that illustrated this idea. The speaker said many beautiful things. He most cloquently urged us to self-improvement-to mental and moral progress. He reminded us that though our spheres were humble and obscure, yet we need not consider any amount of culture superfluous; that even the talents of an archangel might be all emplayed in the most retired and secluded life-so priceless and invaluable is the life of immortal mind. But the incentive, the motive to all this was, the poswell !- the mother of a Washington! Now, if such the hope of one day being father to a Hannah Moore, brother to a Harriet Martineau, uncle to a Dorothea of the inspiring motives for either man or woman, to protest against its being set forth as the exclusive efficient influence in fealizing a true and noble ideal the power of truth - in individual immortality. happy by those we love; yet to this conclusion do we standard of faith and duty, as Jesus, the Savid life is, for himself and for herself. There is a sense in nance from his aloneness with the everlusting Father : all the good gifts from God to woman are valuelessor, at least, doubtful-unless man is the receiving of a woman's life. She is constantly exhorted to high calling. A true marriage is beautiful and desi- short intervals. In brief reply to this, I this at the spectacle so often presented of artificial union sublime meaning; the best possible primary definition in married life-the enforced constancy of unaympathising beings-hearts dying out in the long struggle

The Liberator.

Whatever awakens thought and develops the spiritual nature, is a blessing, and marriage, only so far as it does this, is a blessing. It should be regarded and reverenced as one grand means of immortal mprovement, of educating the undying spirit .-Hearts that are warmed in the homes of earth are best prepared to love God. It is a matter of hopeful promise, that the unequa

position of woman with regard to property is being

more and more recognised; and various State Legis latures in this country have attempted to do her jutice in this respect, with more or less success. Still almost every widow will tell you a tale of legal op pression. Men complain that their veneration, the reverence for woman, is awfully shocked when any allusion is made to her assuming the care, the re sponsibility of her own property. Like the warship pers of Buddh, the object of their affectionate idolatr s disenchanted of its lovely attributes-of the hap piness of its position-of its felicitous exaltation, a The Siamese shake their heads, and declare that th God of the Christians must be very unhappy, he ha so much care-so much to do and see to ! But, in the words of another, 'I seek the real, the practical, th tangible. I am weary of empty words. Indulgence gallantry, flattery,-these are but gay and sunshin ourtiers. Grave, sober-eyed justice is worth them all. How much is there that is pharisaical in this appear ance-loving age of ours! We strain at a gnat-w swallow a camel. Yet it avails nothing now, any mor than in Jesus' time, to make clean the outside of the cup and platter, while within is all uncleanness. It is pitiable, and evinces narrow and distorted views, to talk of 'reverencing' weakness, either moral, intelletual or physical; or to say that ' woman is indebted for all the gracefulness of her nature to masculine au thority.' The true instincts of the seul always prefe angels that excel in strength.' . Though we may b pleased for the passing hour with mere doll and par lor ladies, yet it is the intellectual and spiritual wo man, full of heroic strength, that enchains our high est esteem and ever during admiration. I know, som gentlemen profess to be 'repulsed and disgusted' b intellectual energy and force of understanding (or, a they term them, 'masculine qualities') in woman and, as the climax of their disapprobation, aver the they would not choose such women for wives. Such men are defective themselves -of perverted ed ucation and gross association. When the world' great reformers seek the aid and counsel of woman they do not feel . repelled and . disgusted with res son and judgment in woman. See the noble Wilber force in the British Parliament gratefully acknowl edging his indebtedness to the force of reasoning and clear understanding of Elizabeth Heyrick; and ou own beloved Channing conferring in the anti-slavery halls of Boston and Philadelphia with that (to us his own language) . beautiful example of womanhe Lucretia Mott.' True intellectual strength, as well a moral loveliness, let her be where she may, always surrounds a beautiful woman like a glory. And not withstanding all the loud talk about the exalted position and enviable distinctions conceded to woman i this country, she still occupies a degrading and dis graceful stand-point, as the light of coming ages will all too surely show. This debarring woman from all voice and power and presence in affairs of civil government, in Senate chambers and Congressional halls is a blunder so great, that it is even now attracting the serious and earnest attention of philanthropists philosophers, theologians and metaphysicians, nay, even political economists, in the old world and in the new. The hour cometh when she shall occupy her rightful position there. My heterodoxy of to-day will be your orthodoxy of to-morrow. As Mr. Good ell would say, 'Get rid of the destiny of the world, if you can '!

Blessed be God! the spirit of coming ages is beck oning to woman, saying, 'Come up higher!'-' Come up higher!' Let us cherish a high and generous idea of the dignity, duty, responsibility and true hono of woman. Be not deceived! The full exercise o all the intellectual, moral and immortal powers of woman, as well as man-the perfect development of the reason, judgment, understanding, conscience, will, sensibility, and all the rich affections of the spiritual nature, in woman, no less than in man, is one of the most glorious objects of contemplation in the mind of the Supreme Being himself. And with reference to this, he has created and governs the whole outward universe. For this the heavens are filled with splen dor, and the earth decorated with beauty. For this, holy ones of old were raised up and enabled to set be fore their fellow-beings the brightest examples of devoted virtue. For this, Jesus manifested his charcteristic divinity, in suffering, in sympathiza favorable to the moral and intellectual development of woman, is the dawning sentiment of all the libedation of happiness-the only solid and indestructible basis of the most polished, magnificent and ornamental The means of enlarging our souls to the whole circle of human charities, and thoroughly awakening withir them all those social and spiritual wants, the full supply of which must for ever constitute the bliss

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

NORRISTOWN, (Pa.) Nov. 30, 1851. ESTREMED LIBERATOR: With great respect for the paper and its editor, ask the privilege to notice very briefly the sentimen sibility that we might, one day, become serviceable to of Daniel Foster on Biblical authority. I do this great men! Might be the sister of an Oliver Crom- with no desire to impeach his motives-I have no right to do so ; but to record my carnest protest agains reasoning were addressed to young men, the insult the tendency of his views, calculated, as it seems to and absurdity would be manifest at once. Imagine me, to unsettle and confound the simple and salutary ing men urged to mental and moral elevation by faith of those who read and reverence the Bible This book is so much more pure and more authorita tive than the wrangling discussions and heaitant sug-L. Dix. Not but that it is laudable, and may be one gestions of philosophers, ancient and modern, that hope and pray it may be exalted, rather than degrad aim to be nearly related to the great and good. I only ed, in the reverent affection of mankind. Macaulay informs us that the attempted invasion of England and exceeding great reward' of woman. The most by the Duke of Argyle was controlled by the squab bles of a debating club in the heart of his camp, o of life must be, carnest and living faith in God-in which the Duke was only a member, instead of asser ing the supreme command. Let James II. represer Whatever strengthens these is the 'very gate of heav. the devil, and the virtuous Argyle and his debating en.' The common burden of humanity, which we all club the benevolent philosophers and speculative have to bear, is to unfold all the capacities of our be- priests, and then consider the result of their effort ing. We may grow up under the sheltering care of and you will understand my conception of the power parents and of kindred; we may lean on friends; we of human opinion to overthrow sin, and save the may be amused by acquaintances; we may be made world. Let there be given a supreme and accepted come at last-that each one must find out what my judgment, gives the Old Testament, by quoting it at large, and embodying its doctrines in the sublime which we each meet life alone, as truly as that alone dogma, 'Thou shalt love the Lord,' &c., and we we must pass through the 'sacred trance' of death, have an authority which awes the bold, nerves No one doubts that man gathers strength and susteworld upon any point of attack. Naw, Mr. Foster. but somehow or other, it seems to be supposed that equally good men equally inspired.

While he writes very well himself, he seems t medium. In accordance with this idea, we almost teach that words convey no definite instruction; at every where see marriage held up as the only object of a woman's life. She is constantly exhorted to every man must have his own revelation, not conched press forward toward the mark for this prize of her in words, or, if verbally expressed, to be changed at rable. I believe, in the milienium, every body will propositions, 'In the beginning, God created the be married. But now, alas! all outward marriages heaven and the earth,' and 'God said, let there be are not real ones. Who of us has not been saddened light, and there was light, convey a plain, eternal and of his nature and power.

Mr. Foster's seeming idea, (for, on his own theory neongenial bond? And who will dare deny I am not bound to understand him right,) that a revthat this is one dreadful consequence of the present elation from God must be palpably and perfectly ex-

cellent in its style, language and arrangement, as well as matter, appears contradictory of his dogma, that language cannot clearly and permanently represent any thing. Besides, it disagrees with the analogies of nature. God has not made the face of the carth so beautiful or so fruitful as He might have made it. Many creatures are renomous and loathsome. Hu-man beings are rarely so graceful or dignified in form and movement as He might have made them.

Now, if God has chosen to give a revelation, why not, like His other works and ways, liable to execptions, at least, those of a cavilling spirit? Why not permit some difficulty in matters spiritual, as well as physical truth and laws?

Sharp things are said of the extreme absurdity the declaration, that God required Abraham to snerifice Isaac. Now, I can conceive if an articulate voice from the sky should call one to leave his country promising safety and blessing, he should feel it was his duty to obey. If superhuman visitors should pre-dict the utter destruction of the towns and cities o the Schuylkill valley, and at the appointed time precisely, a flery deluge from earth and heaven should obliterate them all; and if, according to like predictions, one's wife, at ninety years of age, should bear him a son, with the promise that he should be the father of a great nation; and if the same authority that wrought all these miraculous works should require the offering of that son at the father's hand, I should feel that he ought to obey the mysterious power, believing that such power could prevent pain and restore

to take it away, and to appoint the means of doing so. The cruelty of Moses and the Hebrews is con demned, and it is deemed almost blasphemous to attribute their acts to God. Now, if it were reported that a people of three or four millions in Africa were known by the American colony there to be marching westwards towards the sea, declaring that God had commanded them to fly across the ocean; and should the news reach us that they had actually risen into the air, with no aid of science or art; and again should they soon appear on our coast, declaring that they had been appointed of God to exterminate a large part of our nation for its sins, and even myself among the number, I think reason, as well as rever ence, would compel me to exclaim, 'God's will be done!' I think Mr. Foster would do the same. Yet, if the miraculous instruction and preservation of the Israelites is truly stated, they had, I think, far clearer authority for acting as they did; and Christ fully vouches for Moses' integrity and most meritorious obedience; and Mr. F. vouches for the integrit and supreme excellence of our Divine Savior.

Of the Jewish controversy about the canon, I know very little. If it amounts to no more than the intrinsic discrepancies pointed out by Mr. P., it would appear to me indeed trivial.

We are all hopeful here of the acquittal of the brave men of Christiana. The Marshal has certainly polled jurors, of whom many are almost unexception mon. The evidence thus far against Hanaway establishes no treason, murder, nor malice.

Your sincere friend, SAMUEL AARON.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN AND POR-EIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO KOSSUTH. On Tuesday, Dec. 9th, Kossuth was waited upon

by a Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, who presented to him the following Address, which is doubtless from the pen of Judge

ILLUSTRIOUS EXILE!

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, by its Executive Committee, welcome you to these shores. We rejoice to see the patriot and states man, who is first in the hearts of his countrymen, and justly endeared to the liberty-loving people of every

Descended from patriots, who, on resolving to dement in his own country, when surrounded by despots; a sentiment which should be written in incffaceable characters on the escutcheon of every nation under heaven: ' Every inhabitant, without regard ing language or religion, should be free and equal before the law; all classes have the same privileges and protection from the law.' It is our earnest hope that you may live to see the day when the God of the oppressed will prosper your patriotic efforts, and the labors of the friends of Liberty in both hemispheres, in making these truths a practical reality, not GOVERNOR KOSSUTH : Hungary, but in the United States of Ameri-

ca, and throughout the world.
Your name, Sir, will be associated in all time with the names of patriots in every country who have con- ciple that a man has a right to the full exercise of tended for the rights of man, for the downfall of caste, and the overthrow of oppression. It must be to you a gratifying reflection that, on being elevated to the highest post in Hungary, you struggled fairly and openly for the rights of the people, and availed and openly for the rights of the people, and availed have thrown a radiance which almost clothes it with yourself of the opportunity which God had given you the sacredness of a new Evangel, and from you freely to propose, as a first measure, the emancipation of the peasantry, nobly declaring that 'Leberty must not be paid for!' The Magyar, race, influenced by your particitism, your just appreciation of human rights, and your eloquent exhortations, proved that rights, and your eloquent exnortations, proven that they were not unjust to other races, that they did not strive alone for their own freedom, but for that of every Hungarian; and the world has heard from your own lips, that the moment they became free, tury in this our native land, and will continue to of every Hungarian; and the world has heard from your own lips, that the moment they became free, and enjoyed their political rights, 'they became JUST, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom JUST, and placed all things upon a basis of freedom We feel that this great principle is surely gain and we bail in your person its living Ap

al and appropriate means, the great principles avowed before the civilized world by the founders of this Republic, in their Declaration of Laboratory and the control of the civilized world by the founders of this would express the deep sympathy as follows: No government can retain the confidence of mankind which does not secure to the people liberty of opinion, social order, and the impartial protection of properly and person, of every class and every member of society.

We feel animated in the discharge of duty by our commendation, while in England, of Free Asyour commendation, while in England, of Free Associations, the off-shoots, as you justly intimate, of a people who study the Sacred Volume, 'which teaches and enables men to learn how to live'; and we feel that there is a peculiar propriety in your being Yes! illustrious patriot, may Hungary be free! May be sufficiently an extend to the sufficient of the sufficient sufficient that there is a peculiar propriety in your being Yes! illustrious patriot, may Hungary be free! May see and enables men to learn how to live'; and we feel that there is a peculiar propriety in your being welcomed to this land, and cordually addressed here, by an Association similar in principle to the British Anti-Slavery Association, since you have said, 'These associations are bound up with much of the glory of England, because it was by them that every the proposed with the source. The attention of nations is fixed upon you! At the country, then the

While welcoming you and your exiled country-men to this land, we would not be unmindful of the igations of the friends of humanity and freedom to the Sultan of Turkey, in whose de , in whose dominions you refusal to surrender unforfound an asymm, for his retuent to surrencer innor-tunate fugitives to their cruel and vindictive perse-cutors—an example worthy of imitation by all gov-ernments into whose territories the opprezsed may flee, and of all people who profess to regard the rights of man, or the principles of Christianity.

Most ardently do we hope and pray that Hungary, so dear to you and your compatriots, and so interesting to all true and consistent friends of liberty, may speedily come into possession of her inalienable rights, never again to be wrested from her; and that the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation, without regard to race or complexion, may be equally free and happy, under the henigmant smiles and poworfal protection of that great Being, who, as the common Father of all mankind, is no respecter of persons, and has made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth. In anticination of the coming of these glorious events, we Most ardently do we hope and pray that Hungary, inch, to dwell on all the face of the earth. In anticipation of the coming of these glorious events, we may say to our enslaved countrymen, and to the oppressed of every clime, the encouraging words uttered by yourself to the Hungarian people—'Yield not to despair! Be patient, hope and wait thy time! Though all men forget thee, the God of justice will not.'

May the sublime sontiments you have uttered on various occasions, with so much eloquence and pow-May the sublime sentiments you have uttered on traious occasions, with so much eloquence and power, be engraven upon the hearts of men in every part of the globe, and find a sincere and hearty response from every one who is called to lead in the conneils of nations! May your great example enkindle embusiastic devotion to liberty in this country, and throughout the world! May your happiness, and that of your belove; family, ever be the care of that Providence whose guidance and interposition you have so frequently invoked and acknowledged! May the God of nations bless your beloved country, and your companions in exile, now and forever!

On behalf and by order of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, the fourteenth day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

WILLIAM JAY, Chairman.

Lewis Tappan, Secr'y.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Secr'y.

The above address was accompanied by the ollowing letter :-

NEW YORK, Dec. 9th, 1851. New York, Dec. 9th, 1851.

Sir:—In the peculiar position in which you are placed, as the nation's guest, we owe it to those we represent to say, the address we have had the honor of presenting to you has not been prompted by a desire to connect you with any party in this country; and, as a response might, in the opinion of some persons, seem to have that appearance, we beg leare to remark, that no reply is desired; at the same time assuring you that by no portion of the American people are the great and glorious sentiments announced by you, and referred to in the address, held in greater veneration than by such as acknowledge. in greater veneration than by such as acknowledge the Divine obligation of doing justice and showing mercy to all men, irrespective of race and complexlife; and knowing that the Giver of life has a right

We have the honor to be We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's ob't servants,
Lewis Tappan,
Joshua Leavitt,
George Whiffle,
William E. Whiting,
Samuel E. Cornish,
For the Committee of the American and
Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.
To his Excellency, Louis Kossuth, &c. &c. &c.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

I thank you both for your address and your letter, and though in consequence of this letter I am fully entitled not to say more than this, yet I will offer you my humble thanks for the sympathy you have shown both for myseif and the cause which I have the honor to represent. I feel highly gratified to see from your address, that you have bestowed the kindest attention upon the principles which have actuated me your address, that you have bestowed the kindest attention upon the principles which have actoated me and my people, and that the addresses which on every occasion are presented to me, are in favor of the down-trodden cause of my country. I have confidence in being able to win your sympathy and support, for it is my desire to acquaint you that the future of Hungary rests almo t with you, and the

ture of Hungary rests almot with yon, and the strength you will add to her cause.

By the attention you have paid to her, which I gather from your addresses,—out of yours as well as the rest,—I see that on your glorious shores our cause is much understood, and therefore my work is much facilitated. I have not to use arguments to persuade you of the justice of the cause of my country, for you are sure of its justice, and that we merit your kind sympathy and support. This is so, and for your attention to the proceedings of my dear native land, in her struggle for her just rights, I thank you; from my heart I thank you. Still more, I thank you for the position in which you have placed me, in not wishing me to connect myself with any party question. I know that you are just and generous, and will not attempt to entangle me with questions of a party character, while I remain smong puestions of a party character, while I remain among be compelled to connect myself with any principle but the one great principle of my country's libera-

I avow that I claim for my nation the sovereign right, and independent faculty, to dispose of her own domestic affairs; and I feel it is my duty to respect the same principles in every place and in every try where I go, as I desire the principle may spected for myself and my country, in its indepen-dence and its freedom. We are men of humble fac-ulties, and, as far as he was concerned, he had repatriots, who, on resolving to de-ceived a great reward in having his life granted him om a foreign yoke, declared to but he trusted that Divine Providence would ensur the world that 'all men are created free, and are entitled to certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' we have him who promulgated a similar noble senti-

He again thanked the Committee for their kind-ness, and after shaking hands with all the members of the deputation, they retired.

RECEPTION OF COLORED PERSONS.

On Tuesday afternoon, 9th instant, the first dele gation presented was a committee of colored persons who, through their chairman, George Downing, presented the following Address:—

We appear before you to pay homage to a great principle, which you announce with so much dis-tinctness, and uphold with so much power, the prin-

maintain it until its ultimate triumph, 'for the first

al and appropriate means, the great principles avowed before the civilized world by the founders of this Republic, in their Declaration of Independence, we had the presence of a true Son of Liberty from a far distant land, who spoke to his own countrymen, and virtually to the people of every nation, these memorable words: 'You must be strictly just, and seek the presence of a true Son of Liberty from a far feet that your mission is a most happy and propitious one. We see in it a part of the special ordering of providence. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers: our Declaration of Independence; the Revolutionary country for the properties of the providence. The landing of the Pilgrim Fathers: our Declaration of Independence; the Revolutionary country for the providence. your future greatness, not in the predominance of one race, but in the perfect equality of all! * * * opments of the principles of Liberty, as seen in the struggles now going on in our own country for its further advancement and application to all men, are God speed you in your mission! May Hungary be free! And we carnestly pray, that when the resur-

rection of your country shall indeed take place, she will clothe herself in the true vestment of Der

England, because it was by them that every inciple was carried in that country. from the mention of your name, tyrants tremble, the opposite of the mention of your name, the opposite of the mention of your name, the o caught up and wafted to every civilized nation. And ep and wide-spread is the joy felt the en you proclaim the thrilling and

when you proclaim the thrilling and trumpet-toned annunciation, 'Ye oppressed nations of Europe, be of good cheer and courage.'

God moves in mysterious ways. The result of the late Hungarian struggle will be propitious to the general gro 'th of freedom. But for your inprisonment, the world would not now be so electrified by your eloquence—by the spirit of freedom. Hungary suffers in the ordering of Previdence, for the good of the whole—but her destiny is to be free.

Respected Sir, your mission is too high to be allied

Respected Sir, your mission is too high to be allied with party or sect; it is the common cause of crushed, outraged humanity. d, outraged humanity.

May you, when you leave our shores in furtheran

of your heaven-high mission, carry with you the sympathy of all, the active countenance of all.

Be assured, that as you have now our prayers, so when the time comes, we shall give you our 'liberty offering,' though it may be but the 'widow's mite.' JOHN S. ZUILLE, President.

JOHN S. ZUILLE, President.

James McCune Smith, Geo. T. Downing,
Robert Hamilton,
William J. Wilsos,
Junius C. Morel,
John T. Raymond,
T. James White,
Philip A. Bell,

Scarciaries.

To which Gov. Kossuth made the following re-

*I have no intention, gentlemen, to make a speech.
I believe you do not expect it from me. Last night on which occasion I made propositions to the people of the United States. Now, I know the sympathy of the people of the United States for the cause which is represent, and I confidently hope they will be made aware, after the statements I made lag which I represent, and I confidently hope they will be made aware, after the statements I made has evening, that the time for addresses has passed, and the time for action has come. And therefore I will take this very ground at every new proof and of the kind attention, of the friendly feature to the kind attention, of the friendly feature to ward that cause, to answer, that while I thank your generous people most cordially for your expressions of sympathy, I hope you will also feel inclined in do something for this cause.' [Applause.]



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CURES WILLIAM

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FLESH WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS,

BILES, FELONS, SORES,

SORE EYES,

CHILBLAINS,

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Milford, November 4, 1851.

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Akker

Ashburnham, Nov. 24, 1851.